

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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FISHERY TALKS WITH USSR RESUMED IN MOSCOW

OW151025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 15 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Tuesday resumed talks here on this year's fish catch quotas in each other's 200-mile economic zone. The talks followed the first round of discussions in Tokyo late last year. They were held on the basis of the Japan-Soviet coastal and offshore fishery agreement, when the two parties agreed only on their quotas for January as they differed sharply on fishing conditions. According to the Japanese delegates, led by Hiroya Sano, director-general of the Fisheries Agency, the Soviet side insisted the 1985 catch quota for Japan be reduced 100,000 tons from last year to 600,000 tons and the fishery area be reduced.

The Soviet demands were based on the fact that Soviet boats fished only 19 percent of the allocated quota last year, while Japanese boats caught 63 percent of their quota. This gap resulted from strict control of the Soviet fishermen by Japan, Soviet officials were quoted as telling the Japanese. The Japanese side will ask for the same quota as last year, but delegates doubt the talks will be completed during this month.

SOVIET REQUEST FOR FISHING PORT CALLS DENIED

OW161259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Japan will not permit port calls at Yokohama and in Hokkaido by Soviet fishing vessels despite a strong Russian request, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official stressed Wednesday. He said the Japanese Government is turning down the Soviet request because of last year's record of controversial calls at Onahama in Fukushima Prefecture by Soviet fishing ships.

The ministry official pointed out the port calls did not bring about an increase in Russian hauls as the Soviets had insisted the move would and, more important, some of the Soviet fishing vessels were known to have been engaged in espionage operations.

Reports reaching here from Moscow said the Soviets made the request during the ongoing fishery talks in the Soviet capital. The Soviet Union reportedly warned it may cut an annual catch quota from a 1984 level of 700,000 tons to 400,000 tons in its 200-mile waters this year if Japan does not comply with the request.

A Foreign Ministry source said Japan has no intention of opening the strategically important ports at Yokohama and in Hokkaido to Soviet vessels with ambiguous missions even if the rejection of the Soviet request means tough fishery talks.

TRADE TALKS WITH USSR END 4-YEAR SANCTIONS

OW160945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Annual Japan-Soviet trade consultations, suspended for the past four years as a result of the imposition of martial law in Poland, will be resumed in Tokyo next week, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday. The ministry said the two countries will hold annual trade talks Tuesday through Thursday to discuss two-way trade which fell to an estimated 3.9 billion dollars last year from 5.2 billion dollars in 1981. The last annual governmental trade talks were held in Tokyo in January, 1981 but Tokyo had refused to resume the annual talks with the Soviets as part of economic sanctions against Moscow following the Polish episode.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe discussed the resumption of annual trade talks in a New York meeting with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko last September and expressed Japan's readiness to resume them in a meeting last month with visiting Vice Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir N. Sushkov. Foreign Ministry officials say the Soviet Union is eager to discuss bilateral trade relations and its new five-year economic plan during the forthcoming Tokyo meeting.

FISHING COMPANY SETTLES WITH U.S. OUT OF COURT

OW160441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Nichiro Gyogyo Kaisha Ltd. said Wednesday it has given top consideration to smooth fishing operations in the future in its out-of-court settlement with the U.S. on its alleged violation of fishing regulations in U.S. coastal waters. The company has agreed to pay 2 million dollars to the U.S. While the major Japanese fishing company denied U.S. charges on fishing violation, it has decided to settle the case out of court from a long-term point of view and also in view of high judicial costs which will entail a suit.

DEFENSE AGENCY OFFICIALS MEET WITH ARMITAGE

OW161103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage met with senior Japanese Defense Agency officials Wednesday to exchange views on Japan-U.S. defense cooperation. Armitage told Deputy Defense Agency chief Haruo Natsume that he brought Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's invitation to Defense Agency Director General Koichi Kato to visit the United States.

Natsume was quoted as telling Armitage that an early meeting of the defense chiefs of the two nations will be useful. Officials said Natsume and Armitage recognized the importance of upholding Japan and U.S. defense interoperability. The Japanese side briefed Armitage on a 6.9 percent increase in Japan's defense outlays in the government's fiscal 1985 budget.

LDP OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR U.S. INAUGURATION, TALKS

OW160415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), left for the United States Wednesday to attend a gathering Saturday on the eve of President Ronald Reagan's inauguration. Nikaido is to hold talks with Vice President George Bush and other American leaders in Washington before returning home Monday, LDP officials said.

KIM HWAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON POSTPONED TALKS

SK161003 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Statement by Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, dated 16 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] As is already known, under the conditions in which the United States and the South Korean side made it difficult to realize the second North-South economic talks as scheduled by announcing the plan for the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, I, on 9 January, sent a telephone notice proposing the holding of a direct meeting with the South Korean deputy prime minister before 17 January with a view to finding a way out of such difficulties.

This proposal was made from the standpoint of trying to remove the obstacle laid to the current economic talks and advancing smoothly, in every way, the economic talks, which have already excellently taken an initial step. Thus, I fully believed that the South Korean side would naturally express its understanding toward our proposal and would treat this proposal affirmatively. Moreover, I thought that they, who are even talking about a summit meeting, have no reason to obstinately refuse our proposal for a contact between vice premiers.

This notwithstanding, in its reply notice dated 10 January, the South Korean side refused our proposal for holding a contact between vice premiers without any rational reason or foundation. I can never understand the position of South Korea, which refused our proposal for discussing measures to save the dialogue which is in danger, while stressing the need to hold talks. I cannot but express my great regret toward such an attitude.

In its reply notice, the South Korean side tried not to accept our proposal aimed at cherishing and saving the hard-won North-South economic talks. On the contrary, it tried to clumsily justify the utterly unjust "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which they are trying to stage together with the United States.

I think that if the South Korean side has a spark of national conscience, it should feel shame at even talking about the military acts in which it opposes compatriots in collaboration with the outside forces, and that it should not make a clumsy excuse, either, aimed at justifying the provocative military exercise running counter to the peaceful dialogue and negotiations.

At the moment, public opinion at home and abroad is saying, in connection with our 8 January proposal, that the North's assertion that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise throws cold water on dialogue is understandable and that it is desirable for the United States and the Seoul authorities to refrain from military exercises. This also serves as proof that in no way can the South Korean side justify its wrongful stand.

The people of the world, through the two different telephone notices exchanged this time between the vice premiers of the North and the South, have come to clearly know who truly wants dialogue in our country and who opposes dialogue, and who is sincere regarding economic talks and who is insincere.

While having made it difficult to hold the economic talks as originally scheduled, the South Korean side has gone so far as to oppose attending talks to resolve this. Such being the case, we were unable to hold the second North-South economic talks on 17 January.

The South Korean side should bear double responsibility for having created obstacles to the economic talks by persistently staging, before the entire nation, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise obstructing dialogue and for having ultimately made it impossible to hold the economic talks by refusing even our reasonable and compatriotic proposal for contact between vice premiers in an effort to solve the situation.

When the second economic talks will be held in the future depends entirely on the attitude of the South Korean side. The South Korean side should economize on time. If the South Korean side expresses willingness to come to a contact between vice premiers, we will welcome it, and will willingly sit face to face with the South Korean side.

The United States should not trigger such an aggressive war racket as the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, which is increasing the danger of war and obstructing North-South dialogue in our country, while talking about peace on the Korean peninsula and expressing the desire for North-South dialogue.

If the United States and the South Korean side withdraw a plan for a provocative military exercise that will irritate us, the other side of the dialogue, and if they stop the exercise, we will acknowledge this as an opportunity for resuming dialogue between the North and the South.

[Dated] 16 January 1955, Pyongyang

'TEAM SPIRIT-85' OBSTRUCTING NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK150943 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 14 Jan 85

[MINJU CHOSON 15 January commentary: "Preposterous Fault-Finding"]

[Text] On 11 January, at a meeting held to hear so-called new year administrative reports from puppet ministers, dictator Chon Tu-hwan slandered us again, clamoring about North-South talks. At the meeting, he slandered and defamed us, saying that we unilaterally served notice of postponement of the second North-South economic talks and the Eighth Red Cross Plenary Meeting because of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. This is indeed preposterous fault-finding.

As everyone well knows, the United States and the South Korean authorities have openly announced a plan to stage the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the largest ever in scale against our side -- which is the other party in dialogue -- for some 70 days from 1 February to mid-April, mobilizing U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army -- totaling some 200,000 troops.

Everyone knows well that this war exercise, to be staged to complete their combat preparation posture against us, is a comprehensive preliminary war and a nuclear test war in a bid to attack the northern half of the republic from the ground, sea, and air.

This war exercise, to be staged synchronous with the scheduled humanitarian Red Cross plenary meeting for the alleviation of the sufferings of separated families and relatives and economic talks for the economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South, is a criminal act running counter to peace and humanitarianism and a grave provocation to rupture North-South dialogue.

How on earth can the talks be held in a warlike place where gun firing is perpetrated against the other party in dialogue? How on earth can our delegates go to such a terrible place?

It is clear to everyone that talks can hardly be held under such conditions and results cannot be expected even if talks are held. Therefore, our side proposed in a telephone notice the postponement of the talks until the provocative war exercise is stopped, indicating that if the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is staged persistently, talks can hardly be held as scheduled. This is a proper step that should be taken under the prevailing situation.

In particular, our proposal in the telephone notice to hold a contact between the vice premiers of the North and the South proceeded from our sincere desire to overcome the difficulties lying ahead for the talks and to save the talks which have been driven into crisis, and is a reasonable proposal to hold talks in conformity with the aspirations of the people and the demands of the times. This is why the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world are actively supporting our fair and aboveboard proposal and demands, and are expecting the South side's affirmative response to this.

This notwithstanding, far from taking steps to stop the joint military exercise, which is obstructing the talks, and to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue, traitor Chon Tu-hwan slandered and defamed our just proposal. This is just like a thief turning on the owner.

Puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's slander and defaming of us while distorting facts is nothing but a vicious scheme to shift responsibility for the delay of the talks onto us.

Facts have led us to doubt the true intent of the South side toward dialogue. Dialogue and confrontation cannot be compatible.

If the South side truly wants to improve and develop North-South relations through dialogue, it should, without a moment's delay, take appropriate steps to stop the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which is obstructing the talks and should not create obstacles to the talks.

VRPR URGES VIGOROUS STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

SK160333 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[HYONGMYONG CHONSON 9 January editorial: "Let Us Open a New Breakthrough For Independence, Democracy, and Reunification," from the "Our Party's Assertions" feature program]

[Text] On the first morning of 1985, amid the entire people's boundless wholeheartedness and great expectation, the great President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, delivered a New Year address. Noting in his New Year address the brilliant victory and the astonishing accomplishment achieved during the past year by the popular masses of the North, the respects and militant tasks for this year, which will mark the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the WPK, as the most shining year in the nation's annals.

The great President Kim Il-song's New Year address, while greatly strengthening the entire people's national pride and dignity of upholding him as the sun of the nation, has vigorously encouraged our masses, who are struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification under the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule, in their new struggles and exploits.

In his New Year address, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song noted that last year was a historic year of having unprecedentedly strengthened international solidarity with the chuche revolution. In fact, through his historic visits last year to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, unprecedented trips in terms of the diplomatic history of the world, the great President Kim Il-song elevated the friendly and cooperative relations with those countries to a new high stage, demonstrated the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, and achieved an immortal exploit in defending the peace and security of the world.

By paying an informal visit to China at the end of last year, he also deepened the traditional Korea-China friendship and provided a new milestone in it. During the past year, the friendly and cooperative relations between the Third World countries, including the North's relations with the nonaligned countries, have been further expanded and developed and a good precedent in the development in South-South cooperation and its bright prospects have been provided. Thus, the international solidarity with the chuche revolution has been further strengthened and a more favorable international atmosphere for realizing the conversion of society into an independence-governed one, for democratization of society, and for an independent and peaceful reunification has been provided accordingly.

Noting in his New Year address the success of economic construction in the North last year, particularly the rapid progress in the work of remolding nature, erection of the numerous monumental edifices, and production of 10 million tons of grains, the great president presented tasks to create upturns in the revolution and construction this year.

This greatly encourages our masses who see the North as a beacon of hope. In particular, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, noting the North's sincere efforts to improve relations between the North and the South and to hasten reunification and the successes made in such efforts, unfurled a bright prospect for reunification in his New Year address.

Early last year, the North put forth a new proposal for tripartite talks among Korea, the United States, and South Korea in order to reduce the prevailing tension and to pave the way for an independent and peaceful reunification and has actively struggled for its realization. The North's proposal for tripartite talks, as it is the most realistic, reasonable, and fair and objective proposal, aroused wide support and sympathy at home and abroad. However, no substantial result has been made in the proposal for tripartite talks because of the lack of response from the U.S. and South Korean authorities.

Saying that he would nevertheless make a tenacious, patient effort to realize the tripartite talks, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song called on the United States in his New Year address to immediately respond to the talks.

Since the United States is directly responsible for solving the problem of the Korean peninsula, it should sincerely approach the North's proposal for tripartite talks. Once tripartite talks are realized and a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and a declaration of nonaggression are adopted, the root that aggravates the tension of the Korean peninsula will have been cut, a solid peace will settle in, distrust and misunderstanding will dissolve, and prerequisites for peaceful reunification will be provided.

During the last year, the North has made an active effort to realize dialogue and contacts between the North and the South in accordance with the ideology of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity, and took a compatriotic measure of delivering a large quantity of relief goods to our flood victims, the first to have taken place in the history of national division.

Our popular masses always remember it and are cherishing deep in their hearts gratitude and boundless admiration for the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who do **not** forget the masses in the South even for a moment and who took a noble compatriotic measure of sending relief goods to them.

With the delivery of the North's wholehearted relief goods, a window has been opened on the wall that has long kept the North and the South separated and with the surging aspirations for reunification, economic talks between the North and South and contacts between the Red Cross organizations have been provided. These are particularly important events in making headway for an independent and peaceful reunification, the supreme aspiration of the nation.

In his New Year address, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song has stated that if North-South dialogues were to progress well in accordance with the masses' expectation and ideology of the reunification, they can steadily develop to high-level dialogues and eventually to the realization of high-level North-South political talks.

This is an encouraging banner that has clearly indicated the future prospect and path for the dialogue between the North and the South which was provided after twists and turns. Reflected in this are the clear-cut patriotic standpoint and rock-firm will of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song who is determined to realize the reunification of the territory, the problem that should be solved within the nation in a way that suits national aspirations and ideology of reunification, by peaceful means and through dialogue and negotiations.

If the tripartite talks and North-South dialogue are to be held as taught by the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, solid peace will be ensured for the Korean peninsula, national unity will be achieved, and an epochal turning point for an independent and peaceful reunification will be provided.

In his New Year address, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song highly rated the struggle by our youths, students, and masses to convert the South Korean society to a society governed independently and democratically and to hasten the reunification of the territory and extended firm solidarity with and compatriotic support and encouragement to it. Nothing could be more honorable to our masses or make them happier than this.

In his New Year address, the great President Kim Il-song has stated: The people in the northern half of the republic and South Korea and all the overseas compatriots must realize at an early date the national aspiration for the country's reunification by achieving great national unity in the spirit of the 4 July North-South joint statement and by struggling with the concerted effort of the whole nation. Putting an end to the history of national division and realizing the reunification is the most urgent and supreme tasks facing all people. In particular, reunification is an urgent and life-and-death matter which can never be left unresolved.

For nearly 40 years, our masses have suffered from all pains and miseries of all descriptions with their national sovereignty, democratic civil rights, and rights to exist trampled underfoot under the U.S. imperialists' fascist military and colonial rule, going through heart-rending sufferings caused by the national division. They can no longer afford to lead the life of colonial slaves nor can they allow the tragic history of national division to continue.

The great national task called reunification of the nation presents to our party and masses an important problem: the task of converting the South Korean society to a society governed independently and democratically at an early date.

Without imbuing the South Korean society with independence and democracy, it is impossible to hope for solid peace on the Korean peninsula and a great national harmony, nor is it possible to conduct the dialogue, collaboration, and exchanges between the North and the South in accordance with the ideology of reunification and national demands, nor is it possible to pave the substantial way for an independent and peaceful reunification.

The masses from all walks of life, including our party members and hot-blooded youths and students, should stage a more vigorous pan-national anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy by rising up unanimously. Thus, they should decorate this significant year, which marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation, as a year in which to open a new breakthrough in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy and to hasten independent and peaceful reunification.

BACKGROUND OF U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY EXAMINED

SK121541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday carries an article titled "Economic Background of U.S. Imperialists' Asian Strategy".

Today the U.S. imperialists attach greater importance to the Asian and Pacific regions in executing their global strategy and are intensifying the policy of aggression and war, the paper notes, and says:

On every opportunity they advertize the policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific, claiming that the United States is a "Pacific country", "the 21st century is an era of the Pacific" and the "links" between the United States and the Asian and Pacific countries would "become closer in all fields."

In essence, such policy of the U.S. imperialists is designed to dominate and rule these regions politically, economically and militarily and intensify their plunder of the countries there. The U.S. imperialists pursue this policy because these regions hold a more important place politically and militarily in executing their global strategy and the economic interests of U.S. monopolies in these regions are further growing. The greater proportion of the U.S. foreign trade is gradually moving from Western Europe to Asia and the Pacific.

This is because these regions have appeared as a "new centre" of the world economy and, accordingly, the U.S. economy is dependent more and more on them. In particular, these regions have much materials urgently needed for the United States.

The United States, therefore, made a great deal of investments to strengthen its plunder of Asia and the Pacific. The total amount of direct civilian investments of the United States in these regions from 1975 when the U.S. foreign trade began to move from Western Europe to Asia and the Pacific to 1982 increased from 5,950 million dollars to 28,500 million dollars.

The U.S. investments and foreign trade in Asia and the Pacific are entirely for plunder.

It is very meaningful that the policy attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific began to be underscored especially after Reagan took office at the White House, notes the paper.

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF 'BACKPACK NUKE' DECRIED

SK100003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2302 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Wednesday, commenting on the U.S. imperialists' deployment of "atomic demolition munition" condemned "backpack nuke" in South Korea, says this is aimed to use South Korea as a base of nuclear attack and ignite a nuclear war with it as a bridgehead.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are turning South Korea not only into a new type weaponry development ground but into a show-window of nuclear weapons and they are criminals running wild to provoke a new war, a nuclear war, in Korea, the author of the commentary says:

What merits attention is the fact that the "special atomic demolition munition" was manufactured to be used by the "special operatives" in infiltrating into the area of the other side, directly carrying it on their backs, to stage "guerrilla operations." The preparations of commandoes and deployment of "backpack nuke" are linked with each other. They increase the danger of nuclear war by the U.S. imperialists.

The "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal which the U.S. imperialists plan to stage with the mobilisation of more than 200,000 strong forces this year is aimed to further perfect a new fighting method based on a nuclear war plan for mounting a forestalling attack on our republic. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are trying in vain to gain something in adventurous war gamble.

CHON MOVES TOWARD NONALIGNED COUNTRIES DENOUNCED

SK121103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 12 (KCNA) -- The puppets cannot be a "friend" of the non-aligned and Third World countries, says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for intensifying "diplomatic offensive" to worm itself into the non-aligned and other Third World countries. Recalling that the South Korean puppets who have committed, as a special detachment of the U.S. imperialists, a countless number of crimes against the African people's cause of independence against imperialism are now making sheep's eyes at African countries, clamouring about "South-South cooperation" and "promotion of friendship", the author of the commentary says:

It is clear why the Chon Tu-hwan group is casting an amorous glance at the countries in this region, concealing all its criminal acts with such flowery words as "friendship" and "cooperation. In doing so, the puppets seek to make their way into the African countries to get rid of international isolation even a little and tide over their immediate economic crisis and, furthermore, get a few dollars from the U.S. imperialists, their master, in reward for their execution of the master's strategy for alienating and subverting these countries.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, however, cannot achieve its criminal aim. The African countries deem it a most disgraceful thing to have any contact with the servants who bartered away the country and the nation to foreign aggressors and are now pulling the war chariot, following the U.S. imperialists' strategy for world supremacy.

The African people are heightening vigilance against them, clearly mindful that there is a dagger behind the sheep's eyes made by the colonial puppets of U.S. imperialism. The Chon Tu-hwan group had better stop the "diplomatic" campaign which stands no chance of success.

SOUTH WORKERS RALLY AT OPPOSITION PARTY CENTER

SK160409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- Workers of ten companies in Inchon, South Korea, on January 14 staged a sit-down strike at the headquarters of the "Democratic Korea Party," a South Korean opposition party, in Youido, Seoul, according to a KYODO report from Seoul. Calling for a stop to the unreasonable dismissal of workers and the revision of the reactionary "labor relations act," they urged the president of the party to strive to push this demand. Workers had staged a sit-down at the headquarters of this party in demand of a wage hike and an end to the suppression of trade unions in November last year, said the report.

SEOUL STUDENTS SCATTER LEAFLETS ON ELECTIONS

SK160351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- 10 odd students in Seoul scattered over 100 copies of handbills against the puppet national assembly "elections" aimed at long-term office of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist gang on January 10 and disappeared, the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO reported. The fascist clique are now running about feverishly to arrest them.

CHON PLAN FOR YOUTH TRAINING CENTER ASSAILED

SK160820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has decided to set up a "training centre" of youth and children in Tobong Hill, Tobong district, Seoul, according to South Korean HANGUK ILBO. The puppets reportedly plan to complete by April the construction of the "training centre" which will accommodate more than 200 people at a time.

This is part of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's scheme to intensify anti-communist military education among the South Korean students. The fascist clique every year take students of universities and colleges, middle and higher schools and even primary school children to the "training centres" in various places to inculcate hostile feelings against the northern half of the republic in their minds and incite war fever for invading the north.

As the anti-fascist spirit for democracy and for national reunification is growing among the South Korean students and children, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique set up more tools such as "training centres", getting overheated with anti-communist military education, in their desperate bid to crush their desire.

SOUTH CULTURE MINISTER'S REMARKS CRITICIZED

SK160457 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 15 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 16 January commentary: "Unbecoming Scolding"]

[Text] At a meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the puppet South Korean culture-information minister made a lengthy speech noting that a youth in school should devote himself only to preparations for the future, instead of being absorbed in the idea of participating in realities.

Raving about the value of the nation and the people, he said that the youths should be ready even to make themselves victims for such a value. In essence, his remarks meant that the South Korean youths and students should refrain from getting involved in the struggle for democracy on campus and society, but should remain in the ivory tower far from reality.

Such remarks were clearly aimed at hindering the youths and students who are overflowing with patriotism and the sense of justice from searching for social justice and truth and at enslaving them for the fascists, who only know obedience and flattery.

This is an unbecoming scolding similar to an act of a nation-seller scolding a patriot. It is the South Korean authorities who are the ringleaders destroying the stability of the campus and hindering the students from devoting themselves to academic studies. They turned the campuses in South Korea into fascists' camps. The youths and students are being deprived of freedom for even the fundamental circle activities and academic studies. The passionate and patriotic youths aspiring for independence and democracy are being imprisoned and placed behind prison bars.

The terrible realities of South Korea under colonial rule include a political climate of a colony where outside aggressors are running wild under the guidance of nation-sellers; a military dictatorship disguised as just politics and a parliamentary system; public opinion manipulated by the government; campuses bound by the graduation quota system and the Student Defense Corps; a terror-ridden atmosphere in which even a sigh from suppression is regarded as criminal rumor; and rackets about creating an advanced nation amid foreign loans amounting to \$50 billion, and unprecedented economic plight.

How can the youths and students overflowing with patriotism and a sense of justice merely sit idly watching them? How can they sit without upholding the banner of democracy against the military fascist rule? That day, the puppet raved about the value of the nation and the people. Who can discover the spirit of the people in South Korea where patriotic national consciousness is being trampled underfoot and the aggressors and nation-sellers are rampant? Who can find democracy in bloody South Korea, where the patriotic students and people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification are falling from the fascists' bayonets and dying on the scaffold?

If the South Korean ruling faction had not perpetrated the nation-selling treachery, running counter to the will and aspiration of the youths, students, and people, this situation on the campuses today would not have been created and the students and the youths would not have risen in the struggle for national dignity, independence, and democracy. The only way to ensure the stability of the campuses and to enable the youths and students to devote themselves to academic studies is to put an end to the colonial fascist rule and the fascist suppression of the patriotic students and youths and to guarantee genuine freedom and democracy on campus.

Unless this basic question is answered, campus stability cannot be attained and the just struggle by the patriotic youths and students for freedom and democracy will not be enhanced to a new trend.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok with all sorts of tricks to hold the upcoming parliamentary elections without trouble and to consolidate the foundation for long-term power by blocking the students' patriotic advance and by preventing the flames of their struggle for independence and democracy from spreading all over South Korea. However, this is reckless. The puppets should clearly know that they cannot block the mass advance of the patriotic students and youths overflowing with patriotism and the sense of justice. They should call off the reckless act of strangling the campuses.

KONG CHIN-TAE, TIAN JIYUN HOLD TALKS IN PRC

SK152338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2308 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the DPRK Administration Council heading a government economic delegation on visit to China, and Tian Jiyun, vice-premier of the State Council of China, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on January 14. Present at the talk on the Korean side were the members of the delegation -- Kim Song-hwan, vice-minister on external economic affairs, and Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade -- and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China, and on Chinese side were Zhao Weichen, vice-minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The problem of further developing economic cooperation and trade between Korea and China was discussed at the talks. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

USSR TELEVISION, RADIO COMMITTEE VISITS

Protocol Signed

SK120330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 12, (KCNA) -- A 1985-1986 protocol on cooperation in the field of radio and television broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was signed in Pyongyang on January 11. It was signed by Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee Yi Chong-nam and Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting V.I. Popov.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets Group

SK142328 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on January 14 met the State Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee delegation of the Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Chairman V.I. Popov and had a talk with it in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Yi Chong-nam, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and O.V. Okonishnikov, minister-counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Delegation Departs

SK160539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2307 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- The State Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee delegation of the Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Chairman V.I. Popov left here on January 15 for home. Jacob Egbert Prins, secretary of the International Association for Hydraulic Research, arrived in Pyongyang on same day.

DK'S SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG FOR VISIT

Yi Chong-ok at Airport

SK102336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2318 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 11 (KCNA) -- His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madam and entourage arrived here Thursday by train on a visit to Korea.

They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-li, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol and First Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Paek Hak-yon.

Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Sam San and foreign diplomatic envoys were present at the railway station.

Kim Welcomes Sihanouk

SK102338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song January 10 welcomed His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on a visit to our country at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. He exchanged greetings with His Royal Highness Samdech. Then, he met and conversed with him.

Present there were entourage of His Royal Highness Samdech. Also on hand were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol.

Talks Held With Kim

SK111555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 11 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on January 11 in Pyongyang between the great leader President Kim Il-song and His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Present at the talks were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Sam San.

The talks proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Hosts Banquet

SK111603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song arranged a banquet on January 11 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Invited to the banquet were His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madam and their entourage. Present there were Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his wife, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and personages concerned. Also on hand on invitation was Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Sam San.

President Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Then His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made a speech there.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

26 STUDENTS ARRESTED TRYING TO ENTER NKDP OFFICE

SK161044 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] At around 0920 on 16 January, a total of 26 Seoul National University students, among a total of 50 students who were trying to enter the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic party [NKDP] on the 10th floor of the Wonchang Building in Yoido-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, were taken away to a police station by policemen who are deployed at the entrance of the building. But a total of seven students who remained entered the office of the party.

That day, the students tried to enter the office of the NKDP en masse, after gathering separately in the neighborhood of the party's office. However, they were kept back by policemen who were already deployed there. The seven students who entered the office of the New Korea Democratic Party, located on the 10th floor of the building, met with the party officials in the office of Yi Min-u, chairman. They asked about the stand of the party concerning the general elections, asking the party "to stand at the head of the off-state opposition forces' democratization movement."

In the meanwhile, Chang Mun-yong, deputy spokesman for the NKDP, issued a statement urging "the government authorities to immediately release the students who have been taken away by police."

NEW POLITICAL PARTY APPEALS FOR DONATIONS

SK160101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 85 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] The new political group, tentatively named the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], will set up boxes at its headquarters and local chapters to collect donations from people as part of its effort to ease financial difficulties. Pak Chong-ul, chairman of the group's Finance Committee, said yesterday that the NKDP has no choice but to appeal to people for donations. "Even my well-to-do friends I met were reluctant to support us financially," he said.

The new party is being organized mostly by old-time opposition politicians who were once on a political blacklist and banned from politics. Rumors have it that the group is considering receiving at least 500 million won from persons who want to be placed among the first seven on its list of proportional representation candidates for the Feb. 12 parliamentary election. The group expects that it will obtain at least six to seven out of the 92 seats available under the proportional representation system.

NKDP COMPLETES SELECTION OF ORGANIZERS

SK160108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The new political group, tentatively names the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] has completed the selection of chief organizers for 92 local chapters, ready to be formally inaugurated Friday. Yi Chol, 37, a former student activist, was the last of the chief organizers appointed by the NKDP. He was named to head the Songbuk chapter in Seoul Monday. Those organizers are assured of candidacy in the Feb. 12 parliamentary election. The NKDP is made up mostly of old-time politicians.

DKP REACTS TO NKDP CANDIDATE NOMINATIONS

SK160112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The leaders of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday bitterly criticized the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] for its nomination of candidates for Hongno-Chung and Songbuk districts in Seoul. Monday, the NKDP named Yi Min-u, leading promoter of the new party, chief organizer for Chongno-Chung and appointed Yi Chol, a well-known student activist during the rule of Pak Chong-hui, to Songbuk. It is inevitable that Yi Min-u and Yi Chol will engage in fierce battle for the two parliamentary seats especially with the DKP's, Chong Tae-chol in Chongno-Chung and Cho Yun-hyong in Songbuk.

Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, complained, "We cannot understand what the NKDP seeks to achieve" by such nominations. Cho Se-hyong, chairman of the DKP Committee for Election Publicity, said, "The appointment is an irresponsible act of the NKDP, which will give advantage to the ruling party."

Cho Yun-hyong, director of the DKP Election Preparation Committee, said, "The NKDP seems to choose Yi Chol in order to attack me instead of winning a parliamentary seat in my district."

Meanwhile, Chong Tae-chol made a reference to Yi Min-u's advanced age, saying, "I'm afraid he may faint during campaigns in the cold weather." Chong is 42 years old and Yi is 69.

DKP PROTESTS DETENTION OF MEMBERS BY POLICE

SK160104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jan 85 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] The main opposition Democratic Korea Party claimed yesterday that some of its young members and supporters had recently been taken and detained by police for distributing printed material introducing DKP candidates for next month's parliamentary election. It demanded that such action be discontinued immediately. Chong Se-hyong, spokesman for the DKP's Election Preparation Council, described the action as "partial." He said in a statement that printed material for candidates of other political parties have been distributed.

The statement warned that if police continue such action, "our party will formally protest to the government." It said that about 20 DKP members and supporters were forcibly taken by police Monday for distributing printed material for Cho Yun-hyong and Yi Chung-chae in the two candidates' constituencies. Cho and Yi will run from the Songbuk and the Kangnam district, respectively.

WORKERS PROTEST JOB DISMISSAL AT DKP BUILDING

SK150157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Ten men and women claiming they had been unreasonably dismissed by factories in Seoul and Incheon broke into the headquarters of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) on Yoido yesterday and staged a sit-in, demanding their reinstatement. The sit-in was continuing early this morning.

The former factory workers, including three women, started the sit-in at a fourth-floor office of party president Yu Chi-song at 8:30 a.m., asking for a meeting with Yu, Labor Minister Chong Han-chu, and their former employers.

KNP CALLS FOR DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SK160115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The second opposition Korea National Party yesterday pledged to struggle for the revision of the Constitution to return to direct presidential elections and for the realization of a peaceful transfer of the government. The opposition party will also seek to reintroduce uniforms for middle and high school students and enforce uniform hairstyles for them. Rep. Yi Man-sop, acting president of the KNP, presented these programs as part of the party's election pledges.

Yi promised that the party would press for direct elections of special city and provincial administration heads in addition to the formation of assemblies for the realization of the local autonomy system before July, 1987. The KNP will seek ways to reduce the burden of public loans for farming and fishing households across the nation and guarantee appropriate prices of agricultural and marine products, Yi said. The KNP lawmaker stressed that the party would strive to foster freedom of the press through the revival of private broadcasting companies and nullify the 1980 merger of newspaper companies.

As to political democratization, Yi called for the abolition of the basic press law and the political renovation law under which 15 old-school politicians are still banished from the political arena. He insisted that many functions of the central government should be transferred to provincial administrations to a large extent.

With regard to the livelihood of farmers and fishermen, the KNP vowed to make it mandatory for the government to require parliamentary approval when it sets prices of crops it would buy from farmers. It promised to introduce an anti-calamity insurance system to compensate for damages to agricultural and fisheries products. Rep. Yi called upon the government to exempt young people settled in farming and fishing villages from military service.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED WITH U.S. ON STEEL

SK160910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and U.S. negotiators Wednesday failed to reach a compromise on the details of the voluntary regulation of Korea's steel exports to the United States. On the first day of the two-day meeting held at the Korean Trade and Industry Ministry the Americans insisted that the period of Korea's self-regulation should be five years dating from Oct. 1, 1984, and that restriction should involve 27 individual items, conference sources said. For its part, Korean demanded that the period of regulation be three years and that Seoul and Washington negotiate the export volumes each year. The Korean side also asserted that items subject to regulation should be classified into four to six categories, the sources said.

Late in December, Korea and the United States agreed in principle to limit Korea's 1985 steel exports to the U.S. market to 1.9 percent of U.S. domestic steel consumption, or to 1.8 million to 1.9 million tons. Assistant Minister of Trade and Industry Kim Chol-su headed an 11-member Korean delegation at the conference, while Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer led nine U.S. representatives. The two sides will continue negotiations Thursday.

VIETNAMESE TROOPS BURN BORDER BRIDGE TO THAILAND

BK160849 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- A small unit of Vietnamese troops last night set fire to a key bridge linking Thailand with Kampuchea in a move that burned the Kampuchean side of the wooden bridge, a field report said this morning.

The Vietnamese, for reasons yet to be explained, reportedly put the torch to the bridge which links this Thai border district with Kampuchea's Poipet, a Vietnamese garrison town at the end of Highway 5 leading to Phnom Penh. Thai troops this morning barred access to the bridge -- over a canal known as Khlong Luk -- by reporters and photographers. But sources said smoke was still billowing over the area as the Kampuchean side had been totally burned.

The six-metre bridge, marked by a coil of barbed wire at the centre, was the main exit route for Kampuchean refugees and international diplomats when Phnom Penh fell to the Khmer Rouge in April 1975 and Vietnamese-led forces in January 1979. The field report said Thai troops guarding the bridge late last night notified Burapha Task Force Commander Maj Gen San Siphon of the fire.

The troops initially suspected that it was a bushfire but on later inspection by binoculars they spotted four or five Vietnamese soldiers directing the bridge-burning. While there was no explanation for the action, some observers suggested it might have been a Vietnamese attempt to pre-empt any future contact between Vietnamese and Thai soldiers.

The Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday categorically denied that there had been any talks on border demarcation in a discussion between Thai and Vietnamese personnel shortly after the fall of Ampil, further north, on January 7.

The border bridge is located about 300 metres east of Thailand's Khlong Luk police station. It can take cars as well as pedestrians. A rail bridge which links Bangkok with Battambang and Phnom Penh and situated about 50 metres away remained intact.

Meanwhile, there were no reports of fighting near Khmer Rouge strongholds at Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Houen further south. But field sources reported hearing sporadic gunfire inside Kampuchea near the fallen Kampuchean nationalist base at Ritthisen (Nong Samet) opposite Ta Phraya. A field report said some 3,000 Vietnamese troops engaged in the offensive at Ampil had been moved from this main base of the Khmer People's Liberation Front (KPNLF) and were heading north.

HUN SUN LEAVES FOR VIETNAM TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

BK160436 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jan (SPK) -- Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, left this morning for Ho Chi Minh City where he will attend the 10th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers. He was seen off by Kong Korm and Dith Mounty, Cambodian deputy foreign ministers; and representatives of the Vietnamese and Lao Embassies in Cambodia.

REPORTAGE ON 8TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Documents Ratified

BK151131 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, ratified documents unanimously adopted by the First National Assembly's eighth session at a signing ceremony held at the National Assembly office at 1600 today.

Among others present on the occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and National Assembly members from the 20 constituencies throughout the country.

The signed documents included a resolution on the accounting of the state expenditures and income of 1983, a resolution on the implementation of financial and budgetary tasks in 1984 and the draft budget for 1985, a resolution on the objectives and tasks of the economic and social development plan for 1985, and a decision approving the policies toward peasants, minorities, and the private economic sector. This ceremony proceeded in a joyous atmosphere of firm solidarity and consensus.

Chea Sim Closes Session

BK151121 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Speech by PRK National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim at 14 January closing of National Assembly's eighth session -- recorded]

[Text] In the past few days, the National Assembly has been working very busily and enthusiastically. Today, we have obtained excellent results for the eighth session of the PRK's First National Assembly.

During this National Assembly session, various reports, the economic and cultural plan, and the draft budget of the Council of Ministers were discussed. The participants heard the three important policies of the KPRP regarding peasants, minority nationals, and the private economic sector, and heard the report on implementation of the policy toward the misled people.

The National Assembly is extremely satisfied with the immense achievements of our people throughout the country, particularly in the field of agricultural production. Despite successive droughts and floods, during the 1984 rainy season we managed to develop agriculture and we won satisfactory results. We also experienced remarkable progress in the industrial sector. First of all, textile production increased by 58 percent over that of 1983. Handicrafts were broadly developed to cope with the mounting demands of production and the people's living conditions. Progress was also seen in the educational, health, and cultural sectors, responding in time to the needs of the three revolutionary movements of the masses which are making firm advances. The construction of intrinsic forces of the revolution, of departments and levels from the central level to the grassroots, was steadily strengthened and developed, thus allowing for an active contribution to be made in the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

During this current session, the National Assembly expresses deepest regret and condolences over the death of Comrade Chan Si, the late chairman of the Council of Ministers, who sacrificed all his life for the revolutionary cause of our country. In light of the constitution and laws governing the organization and activities of the National Assembly and of the Council of State, the National Assembly elected Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as the new chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. [applause]

Respected members of the Presidium and dear comrade members of the National Assembly, all the brilliant successes won by our people in 1984 are extremely significant. They create new favorable conditions for the revolutionary movement of our country. Nevertheless, we will encounter many more complex consequences as the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, continue to carry out insane activities against our revolution in the hope of returning the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang to Cambodia to once again massacre our Cambodian people. The rightists within the ruling Thai circles have further bared their ugly features, for they have consented to become the cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists and have pursued a hostile policy toward our people. No matter how perfidious their maneuvers, the enemies will not escape stunning defeats. The just revolutionary cause will certainly triumph. [applause]

In the joyous atmosphere of the 6th anniversary of the national day of 7 January and on the impetus of the victories won in 1984, the people throughout the country will work harder to overfulfill the 1985 state plan and budget and to implement successfully the policies drawn up by the party to bring greater successes for our national defense and reconstruction efforts. With great confidence and boundless satisfaction, I declare the eighth session of the First National Assembly closed. [applause]

Heng Samrin Lauds Assembly

BK151215 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee and chairman of PRK Council of State, at 14 January reception hosted in honor of National Assembly's eighth session -- recorded]

[Text] The eighth session of our First National Assembly legislature was held for 5 days with brilliant results. That was the outcome of the high patriotic sense of all the assembly members, who made every effort to carry out their tasks in the interests of the people and the fatherland.

We are gathering here with happy feelings to welcome the success of our work and to pledge to fulfill the new tasks just adopted by the National Assembly. The vigorous revolutionary activities to ensure the people's right to be master of the country and to serve the interests of the people and the beloved fatherland were highlighted in the reports of comrade representatives from every constituency. The National Assembly greatly and profoundly admired all the comrades for your efforts to promote mass organizations and the smooth functioning of their economic, cultural, and state budget plans in 1984.

In other fields, all the comrades also braved all difficulties to achieve all the plans of the state and party. On the battlefield in particular, our Armed Forces -- in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army -- are continuing their operations to sweep up the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants. They have destroyed major enemy positions, lowering the enemies morale and causing many of the bandits to surrender to the revolution. The party has adopted a lenient policy toward these misled people, who have been duped by deceitful enemy propaganda.

One point that is remarkable can be seen in the movement to sell rice to the state; the movement of the people participating in national defense labor; the activities of front committees at all levels, of the women's associations, and of social organizations taking care of disabled and wounded combatants and families of dead soldiers; and active participation in proselytizing work among the misled persons. In particular, thousands of misled persons returned to their families and the revolution in 1984. Youths also actively participated in the struggle movement, volunteering to serve in the Army and help accelerate production. The National Assembly admires the outstanding achievements of our Army and people in strengthening and safeguarding the revolutionary gains and frustrating the activities of the Pol Pot bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries, the cheap lackeys of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialism, and other reactionary forces.

Our KPRAF matured rapidly and won many successes in struggle. Several units and individual soldiers have achieved outstanding feats in mopping up the enemy and defending our positions along the Cambodian-Thai border, especially at the beginning of this 1985 dry season when our Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, attacked and destroyed many military hideouts and killed or captured thousands of reactionary Cambodians of all stripes along the Cambodian-Thai border and forced many other enemy soldiers to surrender. We also seized a large quantity of arms and war materiel supplied by Beijing and other international reactionaries. [applause]

The National Assembly warmly admires the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, which won considerable successes in its glorious internationalist duty on Cambodian soil. Pursuing a good-will foreign policy of peace, our PRK has made a great contribution to the special solidarity of the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao nations, actively participating in the common struggle to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The party, government, and people of Cambodia as a whole fully support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and fully support the struggle of the Lao people against the Thai who have intruded into the three Lao villages. [applause]

The National Assembly fully supports and highly appreciates the speech made by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee plenum in February and his statement on 2 March 1984 in which he reiterated the Soviet Union's unchanging Leninist policy of peace to save humanity from the danger of nuclear war. [applause]

The Cambodian people, who cherish peace, stability, and cooperation among states, regard the meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States as a positive factor and an initial step on the long road toward arms reduction and the total abolition of nuclear arms in accordance with the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

In 1984, we expanded and established relations with many countries in the world. Our National Assembly welcomed high-ranking parliamentary delegations from fraternal and friendly countries and we received a number of U.S. citizens who wished to learn and understand the true situation in Cambodia. The visit of Comrade Foreign Minister Hun Sen to African states, France, and Sweden brought the international prestige of our PRK to new heights. [applause]

The National Assembly warmly hails the party's three important policies toward the peasants, the minorities, and the private economic sector. It has set targets to help further accelerate the three revolutionary movements of the masses. The National Assembly appeals to cadres, combatants, and people throughout the country to participate actively in successfully implementing these policies of the party.

Dear Comrades, although we have scored great successes in every field during the past 6 years, the difficulties in our advance are still numerous. Our enemies -- the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces -- have still other maneuvers in an attempt to destroy us. Therefore, the demands of the National Assembly, like those of the revolution, require that all the comrades make every effort to vigorously carry out tasks to achieve our strategic aims, which are: Destroy and be ready to destroy at all times enemy maneuvers to provoke destruction of the Cambodian revolution and the peaceful life of our people; more vigorously advance the building of real revolutionary forces; strive to gradually advance the fatherland's political, military, economic, cultural, and social goals; ensure that the policy to strengthen the rear battlefield is implemented; strengthen the first category of solidarity production groups, improve the second category through gradual advance toward the first, and reduce the third category of solidarity production groups; pay attention to the collection of national patriotic contributions by taking into account the real situation and living conditions of peasants; strengthen and expand the bonds of militant solidarity, friendship, and allround cooperation with Vietnam and Laos; and strengthen the solidarity with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and progressive forces the world over.

Only through achieving this can we ensure that we will reach our goals in accordance with our slogans: Independence, peace, freedom, and happiness. To contribute to the protection of world peace from the attempts by the United States to lead the world toward destruction through nuclear war, our National Assembly vigorously supports all the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the various statements made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I am convinced that all the comrades will brave all difficulties and constantly and effectively implement all the resolutions -- in particular the 1985 economic, cultural, social, and budget plans [applause] -- and all the recommendations of the National Assembly among the people and transform them into concrete actions in accordance with our people's sacred aspirations.

Finally, I would like to ask all the comrades to raise your glasses to symbolize the revolutionary spirit, close solidarity, and pledge to win at present and in the future [applause], and for the good health and strength of the Presidium, all the comrades, national foreign and local guests, the comrade members of the National Assembly, and all the comrades and friends present here. [applause]

BOU THANG CONGRATULATES KPRAF, VPA COMBATANTS

BK121209 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Jan (SPK) -- Bou Thang, PRK defense minister, in a message warmly congratulated cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the volunteers of the Vietnamese Army for their recent victories along the Cambodian-Thai border.

He praised the successes of the KPRAF combatants and Vietnamese volunteers as a contribution to defeat the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, other reactionary forces, and Khmer reactionaries in their activities of sabotage against the PRK revolution, as well as to maintain security and public order, and the defense of the fatherland's western border.

According to Minister Bou Thang, the destruction of the enemy's positions along the border, such as Phnum Kambot, O Bok, Dangcum, Phnum Chhat, Sector 204, Position 164, Hills 322 and 250 and so on, shows the development and the combat capacities of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the strength of PRK-SRV militant solidarity.

He called for a further strengthening of the monolithic union with the people and the deepening of the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples, particularly the PRK-SRV special solidarity. He also presented his best wishes for good health and successes to cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the volunteers of the Vietnamese Army for their definite elimination of the enemy.

HENG SAMRIN GREETSS CSSR'S HUSAK ON BIRTHDAY

BK121215 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Jan (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent his best greetings in a message to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the CSSR, on the occasion of the latter's 72d birthday.

The message says: We are satisfied to note that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, over which you preside as an eminent leader, has scored great successes for the hard working Czechoslovak people, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by its 16th congress. We have a firm conviction that the relations between our two parties and states constitute an active part in the strengthening of the force and unity of the socialist community in favor of the cause of social progress and world peace.

SIHANOUK APPEALS TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

BK150750 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 14 Jan 85

[12 January message from Pyongyang from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar]

[Text] To His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations, New York, U.S.A.:

Secretary General:

I would like to ask Your Excellency -- who has always shown great sympathy for the Cambodian people -- to intervene with the SRV, a member of the United Nations, to end the frequent attacks by Vietnamese forces on Cambodian civilians living in refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. These civilians are innocent people who have done nothing to Vietnam. However, it is the SRV which is a criminal, for it has violated and trampled upon the United Nations, and insolently refused to abide by its resolutions on the Cambodian issue. It has made Cambodia its slave and, without any consideration for world opinion, imposed its colonialist yoke on Cambodia, a member of the United Nations. The Cambodian civilians, who are victims of these ferocious Vietnamese attacks, were forced to abandon their homes, villages, and land because of the oppression and repression of the Vietnamese colonialists and their lackeys, namely the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen clique, since 1979.

The United Nations has not yet been able to assist us in resolving this tragic issue for which the SRV is fully responsible. However, I would like to ask Your Excellency to exercise all your power to:

1. Get the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia to stop their activities to shed the blood of, maim, and exterminate the Cambodian people.
2. Ask rich and free countries of the world over to be generous in accepting each year an increasing number of these unfortunate Cambodians because Thailand has long been shouldering this heavy burden in addition to its duty of taking care of its own people living near the Cambodian border, who are victims of the Vietnamese aggressors' cruel, barbarous, and unjust attacks.

I would like to thank Your Excellency for helping to alleviate the unfortunate situation of the Cambodian people, who should not have been under all this hardship and suffering. Please accept my highest considerations.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Pyongyang, 12 January 1985

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 4-10 JANUARY

BK111312 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 4-10 January:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 January reports that between 26 and 31 December, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed 124 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 182 others on the Pursat, Sisophon, Koh Kong, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields. They destroyed 169 assorted guns; 713 barracks; 308 small trenches; 900 large trenches; 2 commune offices; 5 Vietnamese houses; 3 ammunition dumps; 2 medicine depots; 2 rice storehouses with 2,000 sacks of rice; 1 garment storehouse with 6,000 sets of clothes; 1 dry cell battery storehouse; 1 food storehouse; 1 surgical machine; 1 motorboat; 1 jeep; 5 trucks; 6 C-25 field radios; 10 telephones; 31 maps; 1 bridge; and some documents, ammunition, and war materiel. They also seized 69 assorted guns, 100 hand grenades, 10 compasses, 30 C-25 field radios, 2 telegraphs, 6 telephones, 1 crate of surgical instruments, and some war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 January, from 20 December 1984 to 3 January 1985, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed 138 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 120 others on the Kampot, Kratie, South Sisophon, Samlot, Leach, Preah Vihear, Route 4, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 24 assorted guns, 2 barracks, and 3 trenches. They cut off 150 meters of railroad in Kampot Province. A commune office, 1 C-25 radio, and 7 trucks were destroyed. DK forces seized 10 guns, 8 hand grenades, and 2 claymore mines. Seven hamlets were also liberated in Kratie Province.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 January notes that between 14 December and 2 January, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 306 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Thom, Chhep, Oddar Meanchey, Pailin-Route 10, Moug, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, North Sisophon, South Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 46 assorted weapons, 1 ammunition dump, 1 rice milling machine, 200 sacks of paddy, 1 bridge, 2 barracks, 8 trenches, 1 telephone, 11 trucks, and some ammunition and war materiel. They seized 6 weapons, 64 hand grenades, 9 mines, 200 meters of telephone wire, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also liberated a district town and six villages on the Battambang battlefield, four commune offices on the Siem Reap battlefield, a company position in Kompong Thom Province, and a platoon position on the Koh Kong battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 January reveals that between 15 December and 3 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed or wounded 460 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Moug, East Battambang, North Sisophon, and Kampot battlefields. They destroyed 47 assorted weapons, 11 barracks, 25 trenches, 1 T-54 tank, 3 trucks, 2 commune offices, 1 rice milling machine, and some ammunition and war materiel. They seized 36 assorted weapons, 3 hand grenades, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also liberated six villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield and five more on the East Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 January discloses that between 2 and 5 January, Democratic Kampuchean troops killed or wounded 285 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the South Sisophon, Siem Reap, and North Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 37 weapons, 4 commune offices, 1 position, 126 barracks, 253 trenches, one rice stock, 2 ricemills, and a large quantity of ammunition and materiel.

They seized 58 weapons and some ammunition. They liberated 1 battalion position on the South Sisophon battlefield, 5 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield, 7 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield, 11 villages on the South Sisophon battlefield, 8 villages on the North Sisophon battlefield, and 25 people.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 8 January, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 459 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Moung, East Battambang, North Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields from 15 December 1984 to 3 January 1985. They destroyed 1 T-54 tank, 2 trucks, 3 ricemills, 54 weapons, 1 ammunition depot, 1 rice stock, 20 trenches, 10 barracks, 1 bridge, and some materiel. They seized 40 weapons and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated Phnum Sampeou district town and 17 villages.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 9 January says that Democratic Kampuchean combatants attacked and cut 20 sections of railway track for a total of 500 meters between Prey Svay and (O Kreat), Moung-Pursat battlefield, on 5 January. The same VONADK cast reports that on 5 January, DK troops attacked and cut 9 sections of railway track for a total of 180 meters between Krang Lvea and Mnouk stations, Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province. According to the same VONADK cast, DK troops exploded mines in an area south of the Samlot District seat, Battambang Province, on 6 January. They killed or wounded 17 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They destroyed two AK's, two M-79's, and some military materiel. They also seized 2 AK's, 8 AK magazines, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, and some military materiel. The same cast reveals that DK combatants attacked and liberated a Vietnamese position in Kantuot village, Moung-Pursat battlefield, on 5 January. They killed or wounded 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They also destroyed 2 AK's, 1 M-79, 1 B-40, 10 military barracks, 10 trenches, and some military materiel. The same cast states that on 31 December 1984, DK troops launched a sweep operation from the high school to Trapeang Lpeou village, Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province. A number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. Three ricemills, one storehouse with 60 sacks of paddy and 40 sacks of rice, and some military materiel were destroyed. An AR-15, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, and some military materiel were also seized. According to the same VONADK cast, from 29 December 1984 to 7 January 1985, DK troops killed or wounded 186 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Siem Reap, Kompong Speu, Moung-Pursat, and East Battambang battlefields. They destroyed 18 assorted guns, 1 battalion position, 40 military barracks, 70 big trenches, 10 small trenches, 1 jeep, 2 trucks, 1 rice warehouse with 350 sacks of rice, 1 paddy storehouse, 3 rice mills, and some ammunition and military materiel. They cut 29 sections of railway track for a total of 680 meters. They seized 3 guns, 10 claymore mines, 1 map, and some ammunition and military materiel. They also liberated two Vietnamese positions.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 9 January notes that from 2 to 6 January, DK troops killed or wounded 313 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kampot, Koh Kong Leu, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Sisophon-north of Route 5, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 46 assorted weapons, 1 rice mill, 1 C-25 radio, 1 rice warehouse, 4 commune offices, 264 trenches, 127 military barracks, and some ammunition and military materiel. They also seized 56 assorted weapons and some ammunition and military materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 January, Democratic Kampuchean troops attacked and cut 15 sections of railway track for a total of 250 meters between Krang Lvea and Mnouk stations, Kompong Chhnang battlefield, on 5 January. The same VONADK cast says that DK forces attacked and cut 2 sections of railway track for a total of 44 meters near Damnak Smach station in Kompong Speu Province on 1 January. DK combatants ambushed Vietnamese enemy soldiers in an area west of Banteay Petsep, Leach battlefield, on 8 January. They killed 87 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They destroyed 50 big trenches, 150 small trenches, and some military materiel. They also seized 1 120-mm mortar, 1 12.7 gun, 1 Goryunov, 17 AK's, 6 B-40's, 1 B-41, 1 C-25 radio, 6 telephones, 2,000 60-mm mortar shells, 200 120-mm mortar shells, 120 rucksacks, 120 pairs of shoes, 150 water containers, and some military materiel.

The same VONADK cast reveals that DK forces ambushed two Vietnamese regiments in an area north of Damnak Sala, Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield, on 3 January. Nine Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded and some military materiel was destroyed. The same casts says that a Vietnamese battalion was ambushed by DK troops on the North Battambang battlefield on 4 January. Thirty Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. Among those killed was a battalion commander. DK troops destroyed one DK-82, one RPD, eight AK's, one C-25 radio, and some military materiel. They also seized 3 AK's, 1 B-40, 3 SKS's, 1 pistol, 20 DK-82 shells, 11 60-mm mortar shells, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 B-40 rockets, 10 hand grenades, 30 sets of clothes, 20 pairs of shoes, 50 rucksacks, and some military materiel. The same cast discloses that DK combatants ambushed a Vietnamese battalion at Veal Toch, Koh Kong Leu battlefield, on 6 January. They killed or wounded 16 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 100 trenches, 10,000 meters of telephone wire, and some assorted weapons; and seized 3 AK's, 60 hand grenades, 10 crates of AK ammunition, 15 M-79 grenades, and some military materiel. According to the same VONADK cast, DK troops ambushed two Vietnamese vehicles, including a gas truck, near (Spean Kon Thlong), East Battambang battlefield, on 7 January. Five Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded. Among those killed was a Vietnamese brigade officer. DK troops destroyed two vehicles, 10,000 liters of gasoline, and some military materiel. They also seized 1 pistol, 2 AK's, 250 rounds of AK ammunition, and some military materiel. The same VONADK cast states that from 25 December 1984 to 8 January 1985, DK combatants killed or wounded 235 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin-Route 10, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, and East Battambang battlefields. They destroyed 13 assorted weapons; 50 big trenches; 250 small trenches; 1 C-25 radio; 12,000 meters of telephone wire; 2 vehicles; 10,000 liters of gasoline; and some assorted weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. They cut 17 sections of railway track. They also seized 42 guns, 70 hand grenades, 1 C-25 radio, 6 telephones, and some ammunition and military materiel.

ARTICLE WELCOMES VICTORIES OF CAMBODIAN ARMY

BK150528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Unattributed "article": "The Victory and Strength of the Fraternal Cambodian Army and People"]

[Text] According to news reports from the PRK, from late last year to 7 January 1985, the Cambodian Army and people, together with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, demolished many nests of the Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries, inflicting heavy losses on them. Worthy of note is that they destroyed the Ampil camp -- the strongest and firmest nest of the Cambodian reactionaries. The Cambodian reactionaries had earlier boasted that they would securely defend Ampil.

The destruction of Ampil marks another victorious milestone of the Cambodian people, and reflects the resolute determination and firm development of the Cambodian People's Army as well as of the Cambodian revolution. The victory of wiping out the nests of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the Cambodian reactionaries early this dry season is a severe punishment for the stubbornness and dark schemes of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, in particular the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, who have sought to exterminate the Cambodian people's revolution in order to revive the genocidal regime. Following this great and significant victory, the world's people have come to understand the reality in Cambodia and the deceitful propaganda about the tripartite Cambodian forces being consolidated or gradually developed, and about their ability to maintain the capacity to defend their various bases so as to enable them to return to create disturbances among the Cambodian people.

Despite this propaganda, which is aimed at attracting world support, there are actually disagreements and rifts in their ranks. The Cambodian people who were herded by them in the past have daily lost confidence in them. Their associates in the ranks of the so-called tripartite coalition government are themselves also despairing of their future. Some have even abandoned their posts and sought refuge in various countries. Therefore, despite the fact that their Beijing masters have provided them with bounteous assistance, both in materials and propaganda, and despite the large amounts of weapons, money, and the bases provided by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, they cannot be saved from defeat.

This victory, like earlier ones, reflects the growth and strength of the Cambodian People's Army. It also contributes to the common victories of the three fraternal peoples in the defense and construction of their respective countries against the sabotage and subversive schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. In addition, it has contributed to the cause of struggle for peace, stability, and security of the region.

The Lao people wholeheartedly rejoice at and hail this victory of the Cambodian Army and people, in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, in smashing various strongholds of the Cambodian reactionaries. The Lao people are convinced that no power can obstruct the advance and determination of the Cambodian people under the KPRP's leadership. The Lao people are also confident in the strength of solidarity of the three fraternal nations. Our just cause of struggle will certainly draw more and more support both in the region and the world. The prestige and role of the PRK will also be daily raised in the international arena as the genuine representative of the entire Cambodian people.

BORDER CROSSING BY VIETNAMESE TROOPS REPORTED

BK160642 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Jan 85 p 16

[Text] According to a correspondent's dispatch from the border area, at 1700 hours [date not given] 207 armed Vietnamese soldiers of the Deka group crossed the border into Thai territory in the vicinity of Nong Khon village of Tambon Dong Pradit in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The Vietnamese troops stopped for a rest about 100 meters east of the village. This group of Vietnamese troops reportedly came from the tri-border area of Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. They were later arrested by a Thai combined force.

ACTION TO SUPPORT BAHT UNDER CONSIDERATION

HK160535 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 16 (AFP) -- Central Bank officials here were today weighing intervention in the local currency market to support the Thai baht which has dropped to its lowest level since a 17 percent devaluation in November, sources said.

"Some of us are definitely thinking" in the direction of purchasing dollars to stabilise the domestic markets, a source in the bank's Examination and Supervision Division told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "It would be the first time, as far as I know, but we are beginning to consider action to avoid panic in the marketplace," the source added.

The Thai currency closed at 27 baht 42 stang against the dollar yesterday, a seven-stang drop in a single day. But it had gained about one stang in trading by mid-morning today, said the source, who declined to be named. At the same time, the premium on dollar futures shot up by 12-15 stang per month, reflecting speculation that the baht would continue to drop against the dollar, said the source.

She said speculators were apparently withholding dollars from the futures market, preferring more active and lucrative spot sales, adding, "The demand for dollars right now is extremely high here." The source cited heavy dollar purchases by West Germany's Bundesbank as the type of action Thai banking authorities might take to stabilize the baht.

Rerngchai Marakanon director of the bank's Examination and Supervision Division, was quoted in the Bangkok press as saying yesterday that "authorities will try not to allow the fluctuations to be too wild. We will try to keep the fluctuations within the limits of supply and demand in the marketplace. Any intervention will be based on realistic and natural trends," said Mr. Rerngchai, who was not available for comment today.

On November 2, Thailand devalued the baht 17.39 percent and ended its alignment to the U.S. dollar. An official of a Western bank here said the plummeting baht was the result of the dollar's predominant position in the basket of currencies which the Bank of Thailand was used since the devaluation. He said virtually all international trade in Thailand is transacted in dollars and, since the dollar was climbing, the baht was necessarily falling.

Ekamon Khiriwat, director of the Bank of Thailand's International Department, was quoted as saying that trend was of increasing concern to bankers here. "It may be true that the dollar is the major part of the currencies in our basket," he told the NATION newspaper. "But we are also linked to the currencies of countries with which we have a large volume of trade, such as the Japanese yen, which has fluctuated within a small scale compared to the dollar."

ARMY PAPER ATTACKS PRC, THAILAND ON BORDER ISSUE

BK151315 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The Hanoi Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN comes out strongly against the Beijing ruling circles and the Thai ultrarightists for their distortions of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border aimed at covering up their perfidious schemes against the Kampuchean people and the Indochinese people as a whole. The paper rejects Thailand's slanderous allegations on Vietnamese Army volunteers' attacks on civilian people. The paper affirms that cracking down against the Khmer reactionaries is the legitimate right of the Kampuchean people and that is in conformity with the aspirations for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

REPORTAGE ON GENERAL VESSEY'S VISIT TO CHINA

Called 'Dangerous Development'

BK151017 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, arrived in Beijing on 12 January. He is accompanied by Admiral William Crowe, commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. The U.S. and Chinese sides have adopted an agenda for their discussions including several topics ranging from the situation in Indochina and Afghanistan to the forthcoming U.S.-South Korea military exercises, visits by U.S. warships to Chinese ports, and U.S. aid for the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces. Public opinion regards this as a new and dangerous development in Sino-U.S. military collusion.

Meeting Viewed

BK151247 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, is now on a visit to China. One day after his arrival, on 13 January, John Vessey held talks with Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi and Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping. It is reported that in their talks the two sides discussed many problems ranging from the situation in Indochina and Afghanistan, the common exercises between the United States and South Korea, U.S. warships' call at Chinese harbor, to the U.S. assistance to the modernization of the Chinese Army. The world public says that John Vessey's visit to China is a dangerous step in the U.S.-Chinese military collusion against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the world revolutionary movement.

NHAN DAN ON RETURN OF CAPTURED PRC FISHERMEN

OW160801 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 16 Jan 85

["NHAN DAN: Another Proof of Vietnam's Goodwill" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 16 -- NHAN DAN today describes Vietnam's return to the Chinese side today of four Chinese fishermen and 67 other Chinese captured during their intrusion into Vietnam's territorial waters as a new proof of her desire for restoration of the traditional friendship between the two nations.

The national daily says that another gesture showing Vietnam's good will is her proposal for cessation from today to Jan. 26 of all armed activities and other hostile acts from both sides along the common border so that the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples in border areas can peacefully welcome the Lunar New Year of the Buffalo.

The worsening relations between the two countries must be blamed on the Chinese ruling circles and no one else, says NHAN DAN. It points out that after years of long and hard war the Vietnamese people have no other desire than live in peace to rebuild their country and establish friendly ties with all countries, especially their neighbours, including China. "The Vietnamese people, who had to wage a patriotic war for national defence in early 1979, still are confronting a multifaceted war of sabotage conducted by Beijing including landgrabbing attacks," the paper says.

It says the Vietnamese people wish for an end to this state of confrontation for which they are not responsible, an abnormal situation detrimental to the longterm as well as basic interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, and of Southeast Asia as a whole. To this end, NHAN DAN affirms, while struggling of laggingly for national independence and sovereignty, the Vietnamese people have spared no efforts to restore the time-honored friendship between the peoples of the two countries and have demonstrated their willingness to normalize the relations between the two countries.
[paragraph as received]

[Hanoi VNA in French at 0546 GMT on 16 January in a similar report renders the preceding paragraph as follows: "NHAN DAN stresses the desire of the Vietnamese people to live, after long war years, in peaceful coexistence with all nations, notably with Vietnam's neighbors, and mainly with China. It adds that in 1979, Vietnam was forced to face up to the Chinese war of aggression and is now forced to confront a multifaceted war of sabotage. Imbued with a sincere desire to put an end to that tension, in the interest of the two peoples and of the other Asian and Southeast Asian peoples, Vietnam does not spare any effort to reestablish the several-millennium-long friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, and to normalize bilateral relations."]

The paper expresses regret at Beijing's negative response to Vietnam's proposals. "We believe that the Chinese people will become more aware of the positive attitude, good will and just stand of the Vietnamese Government and people," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOVIET GENEVA TALKS

OW140937 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 14 -- "The Vietnamese people view the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States as a significant event in the context of the current international situation", says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper says that "the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons are an urgent question meeting the burning demand of all nations". The paper continues: "The Soviet Union has done all it could. Its good will and correct stance are welcomed worldwide". "The U.S. policy of strength has gone bankrupt. However, the Reagan administration's reluctant agreement to go to Geneva and to sign a joint communique on the upcoming new round of talks are not enough to demonstrate Washington's willingness to adopt a realistic policy. Neither are these any signs of a change in the United States' militarist policy of arms race".

The paper goes on: "In fact, the Pentagon is intensifying its programs of deploying U.S. missiles in Europe, going ahead with the production of the three kinds of strategic weapons. One cannot help wondering whether the United States really wants to slow down the arms race. Does it really want to talk on banning the militarization of space? So far, there has been no sign of such good will.

"On the contrary, everyone knows that the U.S. is intensifying the arms race on the one hand and procrastinating in negotiations on the other. Experience shows that this policy of the United States has many times stalled U.S.-Soviet talks."

NHAN DAN concludes: "Joining their voice to that of the progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people demand that the United States end its war-like policy, and engage in serious talks with the Soviet Union in order to achieve its professed objectives."

PHAM VAN DONG CONGRATULATES HUN SEN ON ELECTION

BK151502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jan 85

[15 January congratulatory message from Chairman of SRV Council of Minister Pham Van Dong to Chairman of PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen]

[Text] On the occasion of your election to the position of chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, on behalf of the SRV Council of Ministers and in my own name, may I extend to you my warmest congratulations.

I firmly believe that, under the light of the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, the PRK Council of Ministers -- with you as its chairman -- will lead the Cambodian people in successfully fulfilling the two tasks of national construction and defense, thereby continuing to advance steadily the Cambodian people's revival and making worthy contributions to strengthening the special relations and militant solidarity between our two peoples as well as among the three fraternal Indochinese peoples.

Faithful to President Ho Chi Minh's teachings, we the Vietnamese people pledge to do our utmost constantly to strengthen the special relations, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia as well as among the three Indochinese countries.

I wish you, Comrade Chairman, the best of health and many great achievements in the task full of heavy responsibilities entrusted to you recently by the party, the state, and the people of Cambodian.

May I extend to you my felicitations for success.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS QUANG NAM-DA NANG PROVINCE

BK151633 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 15 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, recently visited the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang. He was warmly welcomed by Hoang Minh Thang, member of the party Central Committee and the secretary of the provincial party committee; Pham Duc Nam, chairman of the provincial People's Committee; and representatives of the local population.

In that province, President Truong Chinh visited the command of the fifth military zone, and addressed the provincial people's council then in session. He also called at the party and peoples committees of the provincial capital of Da Nang, and a number of factories, the Mam Non kindergarten, the Da Nang harbour, the Phu Ninh hydro-electric power project and some other places.

President Truong Chinh had working sessions with the standing boards of the provincial party organization and people's committee. He attended a 800-strong meeting of local officials, veteran revolutionaries and representatives of the provincial population and armed forces.

He said among other things that Quang Nam-Da Nang had many favourable conditions for comprehensively building and developing its economy. He suggested that it should develop stock-breeding and forestry, expand the area under both short-term industrial plants and local specialties of high economic value, and strongly boost fisheries and handicrafts.

He stressed that the city of Da Nang should give a strong fillip to industrial production and traditional handicrafts to contribute to forming the provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure as well as to the economic development of other central coastal provinces.

NHAN DAN COMMEMORATES CPV'S 55TH ANNIVERSARY

BK130804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jan 85

[NHAN DAN 7 January editorial: "To Practically Commemorate the CPV's 55th Anniversary, Stir Up a Vigorous and Broad Mass Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] Our people have entered the new year of 1985, a year in which there are several major anniversaries. Each major anniversary is an opportunity for profoundly conducting political and ideological education among all our party members, people, and troops and for promoting and mobilizing a movement for practical revolutionary acts to build and defend the socialist homeland.

The CPV is one of the first communist parties founded in the colonial countries. Inheriting a long tradition of patriotism and the will to defend national independence coupled with the wisdom of the nation, our people quickly and easily responded to and absorbed the lofty ideal of Marxism-Leninism, which was introduced into Vietnam by President Ho Chi Minh, founder of the party.

From its very start, the CPV adopted a correct revolutionary program, established its leadership of the revolution, and quickly became a political party with a broad mass character. The party was quickly recognized as the genuine representative of the oppressed nation and of the working class of Vietnam. It is the happy combination of the interests of the working class with those of the nation.

In the past 55 years, the CPV has not for a moment allowed its revolutionary activity or its fight to lapse and has never strayed into opportunism or unprincipled compromise with the enemy of the working class and of the nation. Instead, it has always taken the lead in the offensive to defeat one enemy after another.

The CPV is one of the staunchest revolutionary political parties and is most loyal to communist ideology and the interests of the Vietnamese nation and working class. The party's 55 years of struggle have bequeathed golden pages in the nation's history. The party's first great exploit is the 15-year-long struggle from the founding of the party to the August revolution. Under party leadership, great revolutionary high tides nationwide -- from cities to rural areas and from the plains to the mountainous areas -- attracted people of all strata. Numerous suppressive campaigns and countless enemy guillotines, bombs, and prisons could not check these tides.

The revolutionary movement that was twice plunged into a bloodbath temporarily abated for a short time in order to rise again immediately thereafter. There were in all 15 years of heroic and perseverant struggle against the barbarous colonialist regime and the cruel bloody apparatus of domination which led our nation to the victorious general upheaval in August 1945 to regain power. This clearly shows the powerful vitality of the Vietnamese revolution, the CPV, and the Vietnamese nation. This is really a rare and glorious history and a great and extremely heroic undertaking.

The second most glorious exploit is the resistance against French colonialists. This was a resistance struggle waged by our still young revolutionary administration under the party leadership in very difficult and dangerous conditions in order to defend the gains of the August revolution. This victorious resistance struggle collapsed the citadel of colonialism and started the disintegration of the old colonial system.

The third great exploit is the continuation of the two previous ones on a much greater scale and with more pervading significance -- that is, the resistance war for national salvation against the United States. Our people have defeated an imperialist chieftain, the biggest aggressor of our time and the most aggressive international gendarme on our planet, who thought its strength was colossal, inexhaustible, and inviolable. That belligerent force of aggression has been smashed in a country in which the economic and national defense potential is manyfold lower than that of the United States. Our people's total victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle was one of the marvelous exploits and one of the most outstanding events of the 20th century.

The fourth great exploit is the victorious fight against the aggressive wars waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists at a time when we have not healed all the wounds of the previous wars. We won glorious victories at the northern and southwestern borders, helped save the Cambodian people from genocide, and checked the plots of expansion and annexation by the Chinese reactionaries against the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, and **other** Southeast Asian nations as well. Although the struggle still continues, our people's victory over the Chinese expansionists is extremely glorious and is one of the most glorious victories of our nation.

Despite our current difficulties and privations, our revolutionary and heroic nation still has the greatest and most sacred and most valuable cause for happiness since we have victoriously defeated four aggressors to firmly maintain our independence and sovereignty.

The fifth great exploit is the abolition of all forms of exploitation and oppression. Under the leadership of our party and great President Ho Chi Minh, our country has become independent and unified, our people are free, our society no longer suffers from oppression and exploitation, and the laboring people are the genuine masters of society. This marks a new era of our country. Liberating the nation, unifying the country, and eliminating exploitation and oppression constitute the ideal and dream of many former Vietnamese generations and many nations in the world which could not be achieved for many centuries. This dream has now become a reality in our country.

The problem now is that we must struggle to bring about prosperity and power to our country and a life of plenty to our people, in line with the resolutions adopted by the fourth and fifth party congresses for the initial stage of the transition period. This is an extremely hard and dangerous undertaking involving several generations and several decades, especially when socialist construction takes place in our country in which small production prevails, while we must constantly face enemy sabotage and aggression. We have not had any perfect example to follow, but have resorted to our own brains and force.

The revolutionary lines, policies, tasks, and measures set forth by our party are correct and creative. Although there were some shortcomings and deficiencies in the course of implementing lines, the general situation of the revolution in our country in the past 10 years was good and correct. The prospect of the revolution is now fine and bright.

The construction and defense of the socialist homeland is great and sacred, although it is hard and dangerous. To complete this task, all our party members, people, and troops must uphold the revolutionary spirit and that of self-reliance and self-support, and develop the revolutionary traditions and ethics of countless generations of people who shed their blood and sweat to write the history of our party and nation in the past 55 years and to build our people's current bright future.

To practically commemorate the 55th anniversary of the CPV, we should review with pride and enthusiasm the party's glorious history and stir up a really seething and widespread revolutionary movement of the masses. All of us -- all sectors at all levels, all organizations and primary installations -- should do their utmost to exploit all existing and latent potentials. We must absolutely not rely on others and must daringly rise up to earn our own living and get some capital accumulation. We should work actively and creatively; uphold the qualities of diligence, patience, courage, modesty, and fortitude; and be ready to sacrifice ourselves for the socialist ideal and country, for the people's happiness, and for our international duty. These are the revolutionary character and lofty traditions of our party and nation and also the great will and ethics of beloved and respected Uncle Ho which all the Vietnamese Communists and people must follow.

The system of socialist collective mastery is the great force to advance our society. The people as collective masters constitute the invincible strength to stage the great revolution. The victories of the revolution in our country over the past 55 years could be achieved owing to the will and effort to workers, peasants, and other laboring people throughout the country and of the armed forces and the people's heroic public security forces of which our party is the organizer and leader.

Let each Communist constantly uphold his revolutionary will, ethics, and qualities to work self-denyingly, live modestly and healthily, remain close to the people, respect and develop the people's collective mastery, wholeheartedly serve the people, and be loyal to the ideal, fatherland, party, and people. The future of our country is very bright. The situation of the revolution in our country is very fine; our party is very great; our nation and Army are very heroic.

President Ho Chi Minh and the other founders of our party had nothing at the beginning but their ideal, ambition, and will to sacrifice everything in order to completely change a social system and bring about independence and freedom for the homeland and happiness for the people. As all our party members, people, and troops are proud of the party and want to develop the revolutionary traditions of the party and nation, let them manifest their determination to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland by upholding their steel-like revolutionary will and stirring up a continuous revolutionary movement of the masses to implement the fifth party congress resolution and prepare for the sixth party congress.

EDITORIAL VIEWS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

BK120433 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 85

[4 January NHAN DAN editorial: "Improve the Management of Capital Construction"]

[Text] In compliance with the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the Council of Ministers has issued a resolution on the need to improve the management of capital construction. The resolution sets forth guidelines and measures to resolve many problems which are both pressing and essential in the capital construction task.

These problems consist of rearranging the workforce and reorganizing production, improving the systems of inviting and accepting bids for construction work, improving planning activities, applying satisfactorily the economic accounting system, improving a number of economic and financial policies, and further strengthening the managerial and training mechanism for cadres and workers.

Considering the characteristics of construction work, the measures for improving the management of capital construction must be carried out uniformly throughout all work links of the construction process ranging from preparations for investments in construction to the building, completion, testing performance, and delivery of a construction project for use.

In order to make planning activities truly a central task in management, on the basis of rearranging investments and construction forces, we must renovate planning activities in capital construction both in terms of methods and content and must carry out planning from the grassroots level, ensuring satisfactory development of the four sources of capabilities with the emphasis placed on capabilities for supplying oneself with construction equipment and materials and on sources of capital not earmarked from the state budget. This is to contribute directly to balancing planning activities.

We must improve all economic, financial, and capital construction policies; apply widely all economic incentive measures aimed at promoting a sense of responsibility of those making investments in or accepting bids for construction work; give material incentives to and uphold the responsibility of sectors, localities, establishments, and laborers involved in a construction project for their production achievements; and resolve correctly the relations between the interests of the state, the collective, and individual laborers on the basis of achieving all targets for output, quality, and efficiency of the task of making investments in the building of projects.

The enterprise financial system, the credit system, the fixing and distribution of income, and the establishment of enterprise funds can create highly essential conditions for enterprises to become self-governed financially, for promoting dynamism and creativity, and for upholding a sense of responsibility of construction organizations. On the basis of rearranging the construction forces and reorganizing construction-related production while consolidating the centralized and unified management provided by the state, strengthening specialized construction forces, and stepping up the decentralization of management responsibilities in capital construction down to localities, we must reorganize and develop rationally the state-run construction forces at the central, provincial, city, precinct, and district levels and enhance the management of construction forces in the collectively-run economic sector in conjunction with efforts to carry out socialist transformation within privately-run construction forces and to make full use of all existing potential in construction manpower in our society.

As for construction engineering and construction industry establishments, it is necessary to make full use of the capacities of all existing establishments with the emphasis placed on repair work and the manufacture of spare parts. If there is any further supply of vehicles, machinery, and equipment, it must be carried out along the direction of combining mechanization with manual labor. Particular attention must be paid to small mechanical instruments as well as to improvised and ordinary tools.

Capital construction work is instrumental in creating a decisive contribution to forming a rational economic structure and to achieving various primary socioeconomic targets for each particular period of time. The need for capital construction is linked with the development of various sectors and localities, with all economic and national defense contracts as well as with the people's lives.

Improving the management of capital construction must be carried out in such a way as to ensure better service to the two strategic tasks, reflect precisely the socialist construction lines and the economic and cultural development policies of the party and the state to ensure the best use of all sources of capital investments, satisfactory exploitation of the country's natural resources, and maximum use of the potential in manpower and land as well as all other production potentials in order to build successfully the material-technical bases of socialism and defend firmly the fatherland.

Organizationally, we must strengthen the capital construction management apparatus at the central and local levels and define clearly the responsibilities and authority between those ministries providing general management with those ministers providing specialized management, between state management organs with production and business organizations, and between investors and bidder organizations. We must correctly adopt the principle of democratic centralization and must combine specialized management with capital construction management in various localities. Ensuring the central government's unified management of economic and technical lines and policies is regarded as the essence of the renovation of management mechanism.

By improving the management of capital construction, we will be able to gradually do away with the mechanism of bureaucratic and subsidy-based management and with the state of sluggishness, conservatism, and unorganized and indisciplined activities in capital construction. This will lead to new capabilities, better development, and rational production costs. This is a very difficult and complex task. We must carry out this task while drawing on experience in order to revise and gradually perfect various policies and systems.

By improving and gradually perfecting the capital construction mechanism, we will be able to develop satisfactorily the efficiency of our capital investments, put various construction projects into early production and use, and thereby contribute actively in building and defending the socialist fatherland.

AUSTRALIAFURTHER REPORTAGE ON NAKASONE, ABE VISIT

Nakasone, Hawke Meeting

OW160553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Yasuhiro Kishimoto, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Canberra, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Bob Hawke of Australia agreed here Wednesday on the promotion of economic, cultural and technological cooperation among Pacific countries at the initiative of non-communist Southeast Asian countries. Winding up two days of their talks, the two prime ministers also agreed on the establishment of a standing subgroup under the Japan-Australia joint economic committee to deal with the problem of expanding Australian exports to Japan.

Nakasone and Hawke further shared the view that a new round of multilateral trade negotiations should be promoted to achieve a stable growth in the world economy without inflation. In this respect, they called on the United States to correct high interest rates. They also agreed that countries in the Western bloc should strengthen their ties to push from behind for successful U.S.-Soviet arms reduction negotiations which the two superpowers agreed to resume early this month.

The Japanese prime minister flew here Tuesday on the third leg of his four-nation Oceania tour after visiting Fiji and Papua New Guinea Monday. During the first round of their talks Tuesday, Nakasone gave an assurance to Hawke that Japan would not dump low-level radioactive waste from its nuclear facilities in the Pacific Ocean without consent of countries concerned.

He also promised his Australian counterpart that Japan would not carry out its market opening measures for U.S. products at the expense of Australian exports to Japan.

At the second round of talks Wednesday morning, Nakasone proposed that the promotion of Pacific cooperation, a main theme of his Oceania tour, be carried out "carefully" as it would "contain delicate factors," according to Japanese officials who briefed the press on the talks. He thus suggested Pacific cooperation be based on the following four principles:

- Cooperation should be confined in the areas of economics, culture and technology.
- It must be encouraged by private-sector initiatives.
- It should not be regarded as an exclusive regional activity, but it must be open to countries in other regions.
- It should be carried out under the initiatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

Japanese officials said the Australian prime minister welcomed the Japanese stance toward the Pacific cooperation concept. Hawke added, however, that the role of governments in promoting Pacific cooperation should not be forgotten and his country would set up a joint Pacific cooperation committee consisting of government, business and labor representatives to stir up national enthusiasm.

Nakasone told Hawke that Japan and Australia should maintain close contacts in promoting a new round of the multilateral trade negotiations to roll back trade protectionism and achieve continued expansion of the world economy without inflation. He pointed out the problem of Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States stems mainly from the fact that long-term interest rates in the U.S. are now more than 5 percent higher than in Japan, the officials said.

Hawke agreed to the necessity of promoting the new trade round, adding that he would ask U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take steps to solve the high interest problem when the Australian and American leaders meet in the U.S. in February.

On the peace and arms reduction issue, the officials said both Japanese and Australian prime ministers welcomed the resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks agreed at the Geneva talks earlier this month between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Pointing out that the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers meeting was a result of the strong unity of the free world countries, Nakasone said the unity of the free world is still most important. The officials said the Australian prime minister replied efforts should be continued at the United Nations toward abolition of nuclear arms.

Hawke was further quoted as saying that his country will make the utmost effort to promote economic and cultural cooperation with China and that he hopes Japan will continue its effort for the stabilization of the Korean peninsula. Regarding the bilateral relations, Hawke proposed the early holding of a meeting on the expansion of Australian beef exports to Japan as the existing bilateral agreement on beef trade is to expire in 1987.

Acting Australian Treasurer Christopher John Hurford, who attended the Nakasone-Hawke meeting, said the Australian Government will make a decision by the end of February on the proposed advance into Australia by six Japanese banks, according to the officials.

Nakasone Press Club Speech

OW160857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Canberra, Jan. 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, pledging Japan's commitment to enhance "the great historical tide of a new Asia-Pacific era," called Wednesday for a strong partnership with Australia for peace and prosperity of the region and the world. At the same time, he expressed hope in a speech before the National Press Club here that "a new step forward" would be taken during the new year "towards the consolidation of world peace."

Fresh from two rounds of talks Tuesday and early Wednesday with his Australian counterpart Bob Hawke, Nakasone, now on the first official visit to Australia by a Japanese premier in five years, expounded on Tokyo-Canberra partnership, regional cooperation and East-West relations. The two governments have agreed to "work even more closely and actively in raising our partnership to new levels of dynamic cooperation," he said in the speech described by a Foreign Ministry official traveling with him as a "highlight" of his current four-nation swing.

Nakasone also tried to dispel fears among Pacific countries as he reiterated Japan's intention not to dump low-level radioactive waste in the Pacific "in disregard of the concern expressed by the communities of the region." Emphasizing that the Pacific region is "one of the most promising areas of development in the world," Nakasone told the audience his trip to Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand is aimed at furthering "the great historical tide of a new Asia-Pacific era."

The Japanese premier who started the new year with an unprecedented new year summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, remarked that his present visit was timely "when a break in the clouds of East-West tension is beginning to appear on the horizon." His remarks referred to agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva last week to open new arms control talks.

Nakasone reported that he and Hawke reached "full agreement" that Japan and Australia "should join hands in further efforts towards peace and disarmament." The two countries also agreed to promote regional cooperation with what Hawke calls "realistic gradualism" and so long as "such cooperation should not assume a military or political character," he said.

Noting that he once proposed the concept of a Pacific economic and cultural enclave (PEACE), Nakasone emphasized that Japan and other developed countries should fully respect the initiatives of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in enhancing regional cooperation and development. "The dynamism of the Pacific region should be a beneficial stimulus to the world economy as a whole," the Japanese leader said.

Stressing the need for closer Atlantic-Pacific dialogue for Pacific cooperation, he said: "It is not a question of one against the other. Rather, we should be looking ahead to an era of Atlantic-Pacific cooperation."

Nakasone spelled out four areas where Japan and Australia can promote their bilateral relations and contribute to peace and prosperity of the region and the world. The four, he said, are establishment of mutual trust, expansion of cooperation, particularly in economic and trade fields, promotion of cultural and personal exchanges and "partnership from a global perspective."

During a question and answer session following the speech, Nakasone was besieged with questions as to how Japan plans to maintain the Australian export share in Japan. He responded that under a market economy, demand is bound to decline if prices are not competitive and stable supply not secured. The prime minister also argued that Japanese imports of Australian beef have been on the gradual rise.

Despite a trade deficit of 2 billion dollars in 1983 in trade with Australia, Japan expects two-way trade to expand steadily in the long run, Nakasone asserted.

Foreign Bank Issue Discussed

OW160925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Canberra, Jan. 16 KYODO -- The Australian Government will formally decide the long-standing issue of allowing foreign banks to start regular banking operations in Australia around the end of February, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Wednesday. Hawke made the remark when he met with visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the third leg of the latter's four-nation Oceanian tour, Japanese officials said.

Stressing that Australia has made a "historic decision" to allow foreign bank operations, he said 42 foreign banks, including six Japanese, have applied for permission to engage in the banking business here, they said.

The officials said Nakasone welcomed the Australian move toward liberalization of its financial market.

Earlier, Japanese Finance Ministry officials told the press the Australian Government would agree for the first time to approve the establishment of Japanese and other foreign bank branches or subsidiaries in the country, repealing its policy of closing all doors to foreign banks. In turn, they said, Japan will allow Australian banks to undertake full-fledged banking operations in the country on the basis of reciprocity. The Australian Government decided late last year to permit up to 10 foreign banks to start full banking service.

It is not known how many Japanese banks will be allowed to enter the Australian market, but they hoped "at least" two Japanese banks would be licensed to set up branches or subsidiaries while as many Australian banks would be permitted to do full banking service in Japan. Australia is asking Japan to approve entry of four Australian banks, but the Japanese Government will stick to the "principle of reciprocity," they said.

Canberra has made it known that a foreign bank subsidiary, even if allowed, will have to form a joint venture with Australian interests holding a majority stake, to which Japan is opposed, they said.

It has so far approved the operation of only representative offices of foreign banks, which are unable to conduct regular banking service, including accepting deposits and extending loans.

Abe, Hayden Meeting

OW160901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Canberra, Jan. 16 KYODO -- The Japanese and Australian foreign ministers agreed here Wednesday that measures must be taken to eradicate famine in Africa, instead of merely sending food and other emergency relief goods there.

Shintaro Abe of Japan and William Hayden of Australia, meeting over lunch, however, apparently stopped short of coming up with any specific measures for saving the famine-hit African countries once and for all.

Abe, visiting here as a member of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Oceania tour party, promised Hayden to keep close contact with Australia in dealing with the question of aid for South Pacific island countries. The promise was made after Hayden expressed his concern that economic development of most of the island states was not fast enough to catch up with their population increases.

ETHIOPIA'S SEIZURE OF RELIEF SHIP PROTESTED

BK160457 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] The Australian Government has made a formal protest to Ethiopia over the seizure of a ship and its cargo of relief aid. The ship, the Golden Venture, was impounded by Ethiopian authorities because its cargo was bound for the guerrilla-held provinces of Eritrea and Tigre.

The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said the Ethiopian Government would not let the aid reach the rebel provinces which are regarded as the worst-hit famine areas of Ethiopia. However, Mr Hayden said the government was making representations to Ethiopia to distribute the aid to other needy areas of the country.

Mr Hayden said the ship was intended to take its cargo to Port Sudan from where it could reach the rebel provinces. The Foreign Affairs Department is investigating why the ship went instead to Port (Husarb) within Ethiopia. The ship was carrying 3,000 tons of high-protein biscuits, medicine, blankets, trucks, and a water drilling rig. Most of the cargo was government aid, but the drilling rig was brought after a public appeal by a major Australian newspaper.

MALAYSIA3 USSR HELICOPTERS EVALUATED FOR AIR FORCE

BK141349 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Fri, -- Malaysia has evaluated three Soviet helicopters for the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF), including world's largest heavy lift helicopter, the MI-26. An RMAF team that went to the Soviet Union last November to take a look at the Soviet whirly birds also took a look at the MI-8 and MI-17., RMAF chief Lt Jen Datuk Mohamed Ngah Said said today.

"The team will submit its report to the Ministry of Defence (Mindef) by the middle of next month," he told reporters after the privatisation ceremony of the RMAF Air Repair and Overhaul Depot (Airod). He declined to state whether the RMAF would recommend that Malaysia purchase the Soviet machines. He said the Soviet helicopters were cheaper than similar machines in the West.

The RMAF, which has American and French helicopters, wants new helicopter squadrons by 1988 and needs at least four heavy lift helicopters. The RMAF chief could not say whether spare parts would be a problems if the government decided to buy the Soviet hardware. He said that getting military supplies from non-Communist bloc countries was not without problems.

"We have problems with the West. We have problems with everybody. I don't expect that in getting supplies from the Soviet Union we will not face problems. What is important is our conduct with the Soviets."

The MI-26, codenamed "Halo" by the United States and its allies, became operational in 1982. Only Soviet military forces have been equipped with the this helicopter, raising doubts among RMAF personnel whether the Soviets will be prepared to sell this type of aircraft. The MI-26 is capable of lifting two airborne infantry combat vehicles or 100 combat ready troops. The MI-8, a utility helicopter, has been sold to 42 air forces around the world. To date more than, 7,500 MI-8S have been sold to communist and non-communist countries. The M-17, also a utility helicopter, is an updated version of the MI-8.

SINGAPOREMINISTERS SEEK STRONGER U.S. SOUTHEAST ASIA ROLE

HK150228 Hong Kong AFP in English 0206 GMT 15 Jan 85

[by John Thomas]

[Text] Singapore, Jan 15 (AFP) -- Non-communist Southeast Asian government representatives who held private weekend talks here have voiced opposition to any shift in U.S. policy towards Vietnam, Moscow's chief ally in the region, diplomatic sources have said. The sources added that ministers of the six-member Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) had in fact called for a stronger U.S. political and military role in the region to counter what they see as an increasing Soviet thrust.

Concern expressed at the meetings chaired by Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger could give U.S. President Ronald Reagan second thoughts about mending fences with Hanoi as he begins a second term in office, they said. The talks brought together in addition to Prime Minister Lee and Mr Kissinger, Philippine Premier Cesar Virata and his Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Indonesian Defense Chief General Benny Murdani and Economy Minister Ali Wardhana, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Malaysian Education Minister Abdullah Badawi and Brunei's Communications Minister Bahrin Abbas.

Although it sees its close ties with ASEAN as the cornerstone of its Southeast Asian policy, Washington last year caused some concern in the region with its warming defense ties with China and partial delegation of its regional defense role to Japan.

Reagan administration officials have made several visits to assuage ASEAN fears in the past year, but recently there has been speculation that Washington might be moving towards establishing diplomatic ties with Hanoi and wanted to sound out ASEAN early enough. The weekend gathering here was therefore seen by observers as setting the stage for a visit to the region by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz next week and as an advance to the formal ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July when they will again meet U.S. officials. The public stance of Washington and the ASEAN six has been that Vietnam, with the access it provides to Soviet Armed Forces, has to be contained in the interest of regional security.

ASEAN, with the support of the United States, China and much of the Western world, is also backing the Cambodian guerrilla resistance against the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and waging a diplomatic campaign to force Vietnam to withdraw its 150,000-170,000 troops from Cambodia. A softening of the U.S. posture towards Hanoi as a prelude to establishing ties would therefore be a possibility ASEAN would want to avert and this was expressed at the meeting here, the sources said.

Echoing this view, Dr Kissinger told newsmen yesterday before leaving for Bangkok that he felt a change in the U.S. attitude toward Hanoi was unlikely. Mr Kissinger said Washington could be expected to follow the ASEAN lead on Cambodia and not recognise the Phnom Penh government -- one of the consequences of a normalisation with Hanoi that ASEAN fears. He also said participants at the meeting recognised the importance of the U.S. military presence in the region as the only effective deterrent to what he said was a Soviet buildup at Vietnam's Da Nang air base and Cam Ranh Bay naval base. As a result, the participants felt that the United States should be able to retain its Subic Bay Naval Base and the Clark Air Base in the Philippines -- its largest overseas military installations -- he said.

The threat of instability in the Philippines in the face of a communist insurgency and growing political opposition to President Ferdinand Marcos' rule has led to fears that Washington might lose these bases, vital to its strategy in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. The presence of Mr Virata and Mr Juan Ponce Enrile at the session here was therefore seen by diplomatic observers as significant.

The Philippines and Thailand are the two ASEAN countries with which Washington has direct military ties. But the U.S. has bases only in the Philippines.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WOLFOWITZ VISIT

HK161117 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, Jan 16 (AFP) -- Radical students today staged a surprise rally outside the U.S. Embassy here to denounce the current visit of Paul Wolfowitz, the United States' top policymaker for East Asia and the Pacific.

Some 130 members of the militant League of Filipino Students (LFS) caught police and embassy officials unprepared for the first protest rally in the Philippines this year.

Assistant State Secretary Wolfowitz, who was due to meet President Ferdinand Marcos today, is the second ranking U.S. official to visit the country in a week's time. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Lee Armitage left Saturday after a three-day visit.

Startled U.S. Embassy guards slammed the gates shut as the students, chanting "Marcos, Hitler" and "down with imperialism," massed in front of the compound without warning and unfurled their protest banners. A female student leader who requested anonymity told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "The visits are ploys to maintain U.S. control over the Philippines."

Political observers, including parliamentary opposition figures invited to talk with the U.S. officials, said the visits indicated rising concern in Washington over the communist insurgency in this former U.S. colony. Mr Armitage said before leaving that his government was "deeply concerned" about the communist New People's Army (NPA) threat and prepared to give appropriate aid to help the Marcos government fight the insurgents.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR BRIEFS MARCOS ON GENEVA

HK160354 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [15 January] hailed the decision reached by the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The president congratulated the two countries after receiving Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Sholmov. Ambassador Sholmov called on the president yesterday at Malacanang. The Soviet ambassador briefed the president on the nuclear arms control talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva last week.

MARCOS ORDERS REVIEW OF CHARGES AGAINST SALONGA

HK160306 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [15 January] ordered a review of the subversion charges against former Senator Jovito Salonga, who is scheduled to arrive from the United States on January 21 to participate in the coming local and presidential elections. He issued the order to Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza.

Salonga, president of a Liberal Party faction that advocated a boycott of the recent Batasan elections, was one of the 11 presidential aspirants mentioned by the so-called Convenors' Group, which is preparing for a snap presidential election before 1987. Salonga is facing subversion charges for alleged participation in plots to assassinate the president and his family, members of the cabinet, and other ranking government officials.

Meanwhile, authorities and opposition leaders yesterday agreed to accommodate welcomers for Salonga on Monday at the Manila International Airport [MIA]. MIA General Manager Luis Tabuena said, however, only 400 to 500 people will be allowed to enter the MIA's restricted area, holding area, and VIP room due to space limitations.

The former senator is expected to arrive at noon Monday via Hong Kong after a 3-year self-exile in the U.S.

MARCOS NOTES 'ENCOURAGING SIGNS' FOR ECONOMY

HK151505 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[By Willie Ng]

[Excerpts] President Marcos conceded yesterday that while economic growth went down by 5.5 percent in 1984, there were encouraging signs in various sectors that the stage has been set for a recovery in 1985.

In a message to the Batasang Pambansa which resumed its sessions yesterday, he said:

1. The budgetary deficits of 1984 reached P6.1 billion as of Dec. 15, well within the target of P10.8 billion or 2 percent of the gross national product.
2. Inflation has gone down and so have bank interest rates and "we expect this trend to continue for 1985."
3. Export receipts for the year hit \$5.4 billion, a growth of 7.4 percent, notwithstanding the virtual standstill in trade credits.
4. Reduction of the trade deficit by 75.3 percent from 1983's \$2.5 billion to only \$613 million by year-end contributed to the improvement in the balance of payments. In the first 9 months of 1984, the balance of payments deficit was \$34 million, compared to \$1.461 billion for the same period in 1983.
5. The peso-dollar exchange rate has remained at an average of P19.70 to \$1.
6. The oil bill sank from 1983's \$2 billion to only \$1.6 billion for all of 1984.
7. Gross international reserves reached \$912 million as of Dec 21, 1984.
8. Negotiations with official and commercial creditors to reschedule external debt and obtain new loans and credit facilities have succeeded.

Mr Marcos said that these developments reflected the country's ability to adapt to the most stringent conditions as it pursues its economic recovery. Against this backdrop, he said overall economic activities for 1985 would grow by 1.5 percent and that inflation would be reduced to 20 to 25 percent. The fiscal deficit will be cut to P6.8 billion, about one percent of GNP.

The investment program of major government corporations would be realigned to reflect new economic priorities, such as the campaign for agriculture and exports, he said.

Mr Marcos projected exports to grow by 10 percent while restraining imports, particularly capital goods and oil.

He said farming would set the pace for growth this year, with improvements in productivity, credit, pricing and marketing.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTEST U.S. TEXTILE RULING

HK151417 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Jan 85 p 13

[Excerpts] Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said the Philippine Government will contest the preliminary ruling of the United States Department of Commerce that local textiles and apparel exports to the United States can be slapped with countervailing duties (CVD).

Ongpin said the Philippine Government will maintain before the U.S. Department of Commerce that claims of "subsidy" enjoyed by local textile and apparel exporters are de minimis. A de minimis subsidy is not subject to CBDS since the subsidy is insignificant to affect the value of a particular product competing against similar U.S. products. A de minimis case is when the subsidy supposed to be enjoyed by the product is 0.5 percent or below its value.

In a preliminary determination last Dec. 31, the U.S. Department of Commerce said Philippine textiles can be slapped with an additional ad valorem duty to the extent of 1.47 percent and apparel exports to the extent of 1.04 percent, corresponding to the level of subsidy. A final determination on the subsidy being enjoyed by Philippine textile and garment exports is set for the first week of March.

The CVD petition filed against Philippine producers is the third to be lodged before the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Philippine government has always maintained that CVD petitions filed against local exporters were "pure harassment." To avoid further CVD petitions, the Philippines is exerting efforts to sign the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) code on subsidies. Accession to the GATT code on subsidies would mean that the country is not subsidizing its industries. As signatory to the code, the country can no longer be subjected to CVD petitions and therefore such petitions cannot prosper.

VIRATA COMMENTS ON SINGAPORE ASEAN MEETING

HK151046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says that the recently concluded informal meeting of ASEAN leaders in Singapore was in preparation for the ASEAN economic ministers' meeting, which is scheduled to be held in Kuala Lumpur next month. Virata said the meeting was also a precursor of the U.S.-ASEAN dialogue which will be held in March or April this year. He added that the informal ASEAN leaders' meeting discussed the Philippine insurgency problem as well as the matter of the American military bases in the Philippines.

BILL PROPOSES ELECTIONS AT 3-YEAR INTERVALS

HK160308 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] An opposition member of parliament has filed a bill providing for the holding of elections every 3 years to minimize expenses. MP Antonio Cuenco filed parliamentary bill No 3703, which will synchronize the elections every 3 years. Cuenco said every past election has had adverse effects on the country's economy because an election is an extravagant feature in a democratic government. According to him, this bill will reduce the strains of elections on the national budget.

11 TERRORISTS, TROOPERS KILLED IN CLASHES

HK151500 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 15 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[By Eric Gallego and Marietta Siongco]

[Excerpt] Eleven terrorists and three government troopers were killed in three separate clashes Saturday and Sunday in Davao del Norte and Misamis Oriental.

In an earlier incident, two civilians were killed and nine others, including four children, were wounded when terrorists ambushed a passenger jeep in Agusan del Sur.

Saturday morning, eight terrorists were killed and several others were injured when army scout rangers raided their camp in Upper Magat, Barangay Kiddawa in San Vicente, Davao del Norte. Two of the terrorists, who were led by Commander Egod, escaped, Col. Teodoro Facelo, commander of the Task Group Panthers of Northeastern Forces, told Brig. Gen. Jaime C. Echeverria, Regional Unified Command 11 chief. The raiders recovered several heavy firearms, including two M-16 Armalite rifles, two Garand rifles, M-1, one Belgian-made assault rifle, seven assorted long and short magazines of M-16 with ammunition, 16 clips of Garand ammunition, six magazines of G-1 7.62 mm with ammunition, one portable typewriter, assorted medicines, subversive documents, foodstuffs, one hand grenade, assorted kitchen utensils, tents, hammocks and personal belongings. Echeverria said the two M-16 rifles were the same ones carted away by the terrorists during an attack on a rangers detachment in Busuon, Monkayo, also in Davao del Norte last March 18.

Also last Saturday, Army troopers and civilian home defense force volunteers engaged a 20-man terrorist band in a 20-minute firefight in San Agustin, Tagum, Davao del Norte. The terrorists escaped. The troopers recovered one carbine caliber 30 M-1, one improvised jungle hammock, assorted foodstuff, and subversive documents.

In Misamis Oriental, a band of 80 NPA terrorists ambushed an Army convoy on the highway in the eastern town of Lagunlong last Saturday and killed Sgt. Coligado and Rodrigo Bixon, both of the 30th Infantry Battalion based in Buenavista, Agusan del Sur. The government troopers, backed by an armored personnel carrier, fought back, killing one rebel and wounding several others. The slain rebel was not identified, but Col. Roberto Lastimoso, PC provincial commander, said the troopers captured one of the rebels, identified as Margarito Magallanes. In his report to Brig. Gen. Madrino Munoz, regional unified commander, Col. Lastimoso said the troopers were on their way to Agusan del Norte to beef up the military force in the area when they were waylaid in Barangay Dampil, some 30 kilometers from Cagayan de Oro City. Military intelligence reports indicated that the NPA were massing in the area to attack an eastern town of Misamis Oriental but they abandoned the plan when their attention was diverted to a passing military convoy. The report said the rebels were not able to kill more soldiers because of the armored personnel carrier which carried a 50 cal. machinegun. Many rebels were wounded during the 30-minute gunfight. It was the second ambush in the same area in the last eight months. In May last year, shortly before the Batasan election, the NPAs also waylaid a PC truck, killing at least eight soldiers there.

MUSLIM LEADERS UNITE ON SOLVING SOUTHERN ISSUES

OW151315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Muslim leaders closed ranks today in a bid to bring about a peaceful solution to the critical problems in the south. The Muslim leaders led by Batasan speaker pro tempore Salipada Pendatun passed a resolution stressing their unified stand on such issues as the military bases, the Tripoli agreement, the economic development of Mindanao, and the peace and order situation in the different regions in the south.

The resolution was agreed upon during a 1-day consultative meeting today at the ASEAN Institute of Tourism. Among those who attended the meeting were Muslim members of parliament and officials of the autonomous governments in regions 9 and 11. In his brief remarks as presiding officer, Pendatun, bared the sentiments of the group.

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